# JOURNAL

OF THE

# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XVI No. 109 SEPTEMBER, 1960

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# BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS
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## NOTICES

**Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1960, to June 30th, 1961, namely, £1 10s. 0d. for Home members and £1 for Overseas members were due on July 1st.**

Owing to the trouble and confusion often arising in connection with payments by members in North America, the Council has decided that entrance fees and subscriptions which cannot be paid by Money Orders in English currency, or by cheques on English banks, should at present be fixed at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance Fee..... | Three Dollars |
| Annual Subscription .. | Three Dollars |
| Life Subscription..... | Twenty-nine Dollars |

Dollar bills are acceptable; but if payments are made by cheques on American banks, or by Money Orders in American currency, the amount should be increased by 25 cents, to allow for Bank Commission.

* * * *

Some members are commendably active in obtaining new members for the Society. It is suggested that every existing member should endeavour to obtain at least one new member a year and thus increase the Society's financial stability and spread knowledge of a subject of which many people are still regrettably ignorant.

* * * *

In order to increase the Society's numbers, members living abroad are asked to point out to possible recruits that the only qualification for membership is an interest in the Society's objects, and that it is not necessary for a member to be a practising dowser.

* * * *

The Council will always be glad to hear of anyone who lives in London or who has an office in London, prepared to help in the running of the Society.

* * * *

Overseas members who propose to come to England are asked to inform the Hon. Secretary, and to say whether they would be prepared to lecture to the Society on their dowsing experiences abroad.

Owing to the rising expense of the cost of printing the Editor regrets that it will not be practicable to maintain a length of 64 pages in each journal. As new material is not always adequate even for a reduced length, it is proposed to reprint some of the articles which appeared early in the Society's existence which are likely to be of interest to members who have not yet read them.

* * * *

The Editor would be grateful if members, especially those living abroad, would send extracts to him concerning radiesthesia and dowsing which appear in local papers, giving *the name of the paper* and the *date of issue*.

* * * *

The Price of the *Journal* to non-members is now 6s. post free. The price to members of new journals in excess of the free number is 4s., and of back numbers 2s.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Volume XV of the Journal can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Dr. Martin J. Parkinson has accepted the position of Vice-President representing Great Britain on the Committee of "Groupement International pour l'Organisation de la Radiesthésie," (G.I.O.R.).

* * * *

Mr. Noel Macbeth has presented to the Library a copy of his *Radiational Physics Notes* in four parts. They are in the form of duplicated foolscap sheets and were compiled between 1940 and 1950.

* * * *

Members taking books from the Library are requested to return them within a month or to ask for an extension.

In making payment (in stamps) for postage of books, or for other purposes, it is requested that values higher than 4d. should not be sent.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary for 1s. 3d., post free.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor, at least *seven* weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective journals for those months.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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# CONGRESS AT MOOR PARK COLLEGE, 1960

This was the fourth occasion on which we have held a meeting at this delightful spot in the picturesque valley of the Wey. The College had been unable to offer us a week-end, as in previous years, so we decided to accept an alternative mid-week period, a stay of two days from Wednesday, July 20th, to Friday, July 22nd. Perhaps it was because of this interruption of a week's work that our numbers were rather less than in previous years, for residents at the College were twenty-one only, although some ten others joined the meeting on Thursday.

Amongst those who came, we were glad to welcome our old friend Dr. Ida Rolf, of New York, who was staying in England; also several recent members, and a veteran dowser, Mr. W. H. Burgoyne, who, at the age of seventy-nine, had come all the way from Devonshire to contribute an account of his experiences. He was accompanied by a very new member, nearly as old as himself, Mr. E. G. West, who had kindly undertaken to look after his old friend.

We met at the College shortly before supper, and afterwards the Congress started with a carefully prepared and most informative address by Mrs. Merrylees (reproduced below) on "Lost Waters of the World," which was much appreciated by her audience.

On Thursday morning our programme started with a very interesting talk by Mr. Burgoyne on his varied experiences as a dowser, in which he displayed not only a broad-minded outlook on the subject of dowsing in general, but a natural and pleasing sense of humour. Mr. Burgoyne's talk was a great success, and from our point of view made his presence doubly welcome.

Later in the morning, Mr. A. R. Kent, who had come from Gloucestershire earlier in the day, talked to us on his experiments in the use of radionics for agricultural purposes, thus continuing the story from the talk he had given us at the College in 1956. Reports of both these talks have been printed in this journal.

In the early part of the afternoon about sixteen of us motored to the pumping station of the Mid-Wessex Water Company at Mill Lane, about six miles from the College. The Chief Engineer had kindly given us permission to practise water divining within the boundaries of the pumping station, and had provided plans showing the position of the headings and water pipes. Under the skilled and ever-ready guidance of Colonel Merrylees, several members who were new to the art had ample opportunity for testing their powers.

At the same time, members who had remained at Moor Park were assisted in practising dowsing for water under the instruction of Colonel Fenwick and Mr. Burgoyne.

After tea a discussion on map dowsing was led by Colonel Bell. He considered that this strange practice was probably the most important aspect of dowsing (or radiesthesia); its possibilities appeared to be boundless, in that anyone who was naturally qualified, or who had trained himself, could discover objectives of which no previous knowledge could exist, either in his own memory or in that of any other person. Hence the usual explanations for obscure phenomena, such as suggestion, telepathy, instinct, and so on, could not be urged. The only explanation must lie in an hypothesis based on action in a plane outside three-dimensional limits where space, as known to us, does not exist. Thus the unconscious mind could, under suitable guidance, make contact with any required objective, whereon the same reflex muscular actions would take place, as if the dowser were at the actual site.

Colonel Bell went on to say that according to the book, *Water Diviners and their Methods*, the practice of map-dowsing appeared to be unknown—at any rate in Europe—until the beginning of this century, when it was brought to the notice of the author, Henri Mager, by a certain M. Joseph Mathieu. On further investigation he discovered several others who used this method, amongst them Abbé Henri Regaud—true to the leading part played by priests of the Roman Catholic Church in the development of Dowsing. By 1923 it must have become a familiar part of dowsing practice, as it formed an item in the programme of hydrological tests at Paris in 1923—the year in which the Abbé Bouly invented the word ' Radiesthésie.'

During the subsequent discussion members described their methods of procedure in this now familiar practice, a notable contribution being provided by Mr. Burgoyne.

After supper, General Scott-Elliot led a discussion on Archaeological Dowsing. It would be more accurate to say that he gave a most interesting lecture on the numerous archaeological discoveries and observations, illustrated by very clearly drawn diagrams on the blackboard, made during the comparatively short time during which he has been engaged on this subject. He also described his experiments on the ' dating ' of objects from ancient sites, and reproduced on the blackboard the graph shown on page 246 of *B.S.D.J.* XV.

On Friday morning Mrs. Barraclough gave a talk (reproduced below) on the " Treatment of Animals." This subject had not been discussed by us on any previous occasion, and Mrs. Barraclough's talk—or rather lecture—was of quite unusual interest. She told us that the veterinary treatment of animals by persons who did not own them, other than by members of the R.C.V.S., had been made illegal by an Act of 1948, so that she no longer undertook cases directly on her own responsibility.

Mentioning that one of our members had been threatened with prosecution five years ago, Colonel Bell told the meeting that he was now corresponding with the R.C.V.S. with a view to a possible improvement of the absurd state of affairs, by which a human being could be treated by a radiesthetist, without infringing the law, but not an animal.

After an interval, a discussion took place on Water Divining. It was led by Colonel Merrylees, who opened with an interesting address in which the geological conditions in England, and the state of water supplies to the population in general, were lucidly described.

Other members of the audience contributed their experiences to the discussion.

This was the last item on our programme, as we had to vacate the College, to give room for another party, immediately after lunch.

In a few closing remarks Colonel Bell thanked all those who had contributed to the proceedings of the Congress: Mrs. Barraclough, Mrs. Merrylees, Mr. Burgoyne, Mr. Kent, Colonel Merrylees, and General Scott-Elliot, for their lectures and addresses; to Mr. Burgoyne, Colonel Fenwick and Colonel Merrylees, for their practical assistance to any potential dowser; and to all those who had taken part in the discussions; lastly, to Major Holt for undertaking the onerous and unlucrative job of barman.

Finally, he expressed everyone's thanks to Canon Parsons and the staff of the College, for their kind reception and efficient service during the meeting.

Thanks to the weather—for though we saw little of the sun, rain was mercifully scarce—, to the comprehensive nature of the programme, and also to the spirit of harmony which prevailed amongst an assemblage of people of varied tradition and experience, this little Congress was an undoubted success.

# LOST WATERS OF THE WORLD

BY NINA MERRYLEES

As this is the first talk to be given at this Conference, I thought it might be a good idea to give some thoughts on the subject of water generally, and not to deal with the practical field work done by dowsers, as this will be dealt with later in the meeting.

I myself first discovered that I had the dowsing sensitivity as long ago as 1921. An old countryman taught me in Suffolk and I have always been keenly interested in the subject ever since.

But with the exception of a lucky shallow well which I sited in South Africa, I had little practical experience until I married in 1937. Since then I have had quite a lot, usually acting as a stooge for my husband, both here and overseas.

As regards this present talk, I would say at the outset that I have tried to check carefully all that I am about to say. I have drawn for my information on articles published by the British Waterworks Association and by the Metropolitan Water Board. I have also drawn on the Cantor Lectures of 1935 to the Royal Society of Arts, and on various books, as well as on my own practical experience when travelling in Europe, Africa, Pakistan and the Middle East. I may say that the book which I found most helpful, as well as making the most fascinating reading, is Mr. John Stewart Collis's book, *The Moving Waters*, published by Rupert Hart-Davies, and which I recommend to you all.

Up to the beginning of the last century very little had been done about water supplies in either urban or rural areas in this country. Sewage ran in the streets and often the drinking water would not have been potable by modern standards. The need for water supplies as a sanitary measure for the prevention of disease and for the advancement of public health had become abundantly clear. A few public spirited individuals and some of the more enlightened urban authorities had made local efforts to meet local needs, but it was not until the year 1847 that action on a larger scale was taken in Parliament. Under the Waterworks Clauses act of 1847, town supplies were instigated on a public health basis, but little was done for rural areas, and this represented the general outlook for virtually a hundred years. But since the beginning of the present century, the emphasis has undergone a steady change, and the new demands have been for rural water supplies, industrial water supplies, water for agriculture and water for amenity purposes.

In this country 98% of the population now have a piped water supply to their houses, and at least £150 million pounds worth of work has been done in the last 15 years, and such work is still continuing. With the constant rise in population, it is obvious that the demand for such water alone is steadily increasing all the time.

As regards industry, under the Water Act of 1945, supply of water for industrial purposes can be demanded by any firm, and the water undertaking is obliged to give it on reasonable terms and conditions. But when one considers the question of water for industrial purposes one is very apt to think only of the water required by the particular factory or works for the specific activity on which the factory or works is engaged. In practice such industries also need great quantities of water for washing purposes (including actual baths in some cases); for lavatories; for canteens and for the ubiquitous tea-making. Again, this is a source of demand that is increasing all the time.

At the same time the demand for water for agricultural purposes is rising steadily. Many farmers are anxious to go over to the spraying of their crops, especially after the drought last year. Research is now being carried out by the Cambridge University School of Agriculture, and also by the Land Drainage and Water Supply division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, into the economics of the general irrigation of farm crops, and this is again going to increase the demand.

In addition to all these demands for more water, the higher standards of living in this country have created a new situation and have thrown great emphasis on the amenity use of water. We are, as a nation, more aware of the problems of cleanliness, though I think in some ways we still have a long way to go. Baths and showers, washing machines, waste disposal units, all need water. So do portable swimming pools, garden fountains and town swimming baths. Of the three million or more new houses built since the war, the vast majority have gardens, and however small some may be, they all need watering, and so the demand for amenity water rises steadily.

Apart from the demand for water, there are so many problems that arise concerning it. In any disaster, it is far easier to fly or otherwise transport food to a stricken area than it is to supply the necessary quantities of water, which is far more difficult to transport.

Because water is a basic need in our lives and we cannot live without it, the problem of water resources is perhaps the most significant of all our problems. It is significant not only for the water undertakings which legally have to try to supply it, but it is significant also for industry, for agriculture, for navigation, for amenities, for recreation and, indeed, it is a most significant problem for all those of us who love water for its own beauty, and for the symbolism of water that has come down to us as a heritage through the ages.

How then is this increasing demand to be met? In two ways, I think. The first is obviously to respect that which we already have, to conserve, and not to waste it. There is such a tremendous wastage every day. And since we can always find faults in our-

selves if we look, I wonder how many housewives waste water by washing up under a running tap? There is, too, the question of pollution of that water which we already have and therefore the increasing loss of a clean water supply which we might otherwise use to the general advantage.

The second way in which we can meet the increasing demand is to make use of the vast quantities of water which are lost to us every day.

Water, as we know, comes to us in the form of rain and falls upon the earth—upon the field and the plain, the mountain and the hill. And, as we all know, it immediately seeks the sea. If it meets a cliff it will go over it, if it meets a hill or a mountain it will go round it. If it meets a hollow it will fill it and make a lake, and then it will proceed. But always it seeks and eventually finds the sea. But I am sure that all of us here have at one time or another gazed on some great river or waterfall, or have even stood beside some small stream, and have asked ourselves, where does the water come from all the time? How does it keep on flowing?

Obviously such rivers are recruited from underground reserves or reservoirs. But in some cases the term "reservoir" must be used as meaning seepage on a large scale; the river rising from a vast, saturated, trickling sponge, which is always being renewed and replenished from the reservoirs of the sky. But although we have a vague conception of this fact, how many of us realise that many hills are in effect sponges that receive the rainfall, absorb and distribute it. Many of the limestone mountains feed the rivers and springs and wells of the world. However solid they may look (and Collis cites the Pyrenees as examples of this), they are by no means solid inside but encompass underground waterfalls and cascades, streams and tempestuous rivers. They encompass long corridors and galleries, cliffs and high precipices, shafts two thousand feet deep, great lakes and magnificent halls. Let me quote Collis here, "How has all this come about? Descending one of those shafts, standing in one of those halls, entering one of those corridors hung with stalactites, and pillared with stalagmites, and gemmed with the flowers of gypsum, we might well ask: Who sank this mine? What architect built this temple in which the temples of men could be housed? What artist hung these draperies? What soil and what sun brought forth these flowers? Whose the hammer and whose the chisel for the excavation of these caves? And we must answer: The raindrop."

Incredible as it may seem, all this has been done by millions of raindrops over millions of years, and millions of gallons of water find their way out to the sea every day, to the loss of mankind.

How do we know that this is true? We know it from the mathematical calculation of rainfall and evaporation, and we know it from the evidence where such collections of water event-

ually come to the surface, either of the earth or of the sea. Many such flows do come up in the sea. In fact some physiographers seem doubtful as to whether there may not be as much ground water under the seas as under the lands. However this may be, it is an established fact that many underground rivers find their outlet offshore in the seabed itself. In this country, millions of gallons of fresh water rise up into the sea off the coast of Kent. In the Gulf of Spezia a spring, fed from the Appenines, shoots up to a height of 60 feet from the sea bottom. Humboldt speaks of a submarine fountain of fresh water in the Gulf of Xagua on the southern coast of Cuba, which gushes through the salt water so strongly that boats are forced to approach the locality with caution, a fact that is luckily well known to mariners.

In Southern Turkey there is a most interesting fresh water flow off Susanoglu. It is a very large flow and it appears as a spring at sea level in a small bay. The water is snow-melt from the mountains and lies on the surface of the warm sea to a depth of about 18 inches. During the war, my husband and others bathing there, found the contrast of the two temperatures a most interesting phenomenon and very refreshing in the great heat. Incidentally, about two miles inland, there is a 100ft. deep hole where the ground has collapsed over the stream. At one end of the hole it is possible to descend into the original stream channel, and there to hear the stream below. It was this sound which supplied the groans of the imprisoned Triton in the old days when this cave held the famous Oracle, an oracle which was second only to that at Delphi.

And while we are in that part of the world, let us remember some other Middle Eastern freshwater flows. The south-west coast of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, is said to be one of the hottest regions in the world, the thermometer in summer not falling below 100° at night and rising to 130° by day. Very little rain falls and yet (I quote from the *Geographical Journal*, 1899) " a considerable population survives there in spite of the dreadful heat, slaking their thirst from the copious springs of fresh water which burst forth from the bottom of the sea." That, as I say, is a quotation from an article written in 1899 and it is just as true to-day. The exact spot is about three miles north-east of Bahrein, and it is interesting to note that it was the same fountain of fresh water that was used 250 B.C. by Nearchus, the Admiral of Alexander's fleet. He used that same fresh water supply for his ships.

I may perhaps be allowed to digress slightly here to say that fresh water from the same source as that which comes up in the sea north-east of the island can also be tapped in Bahrein Island itself. In fact my husband was called in by the local Public Works Officer after the failure of a well, and was able to give them a site not far off where a new well was sunk and yielded 36,000

gallons an hour. This water must have passed right under the Persian Gulf to reach Bahrein.

One of the most fascinating aspects of ground water is that it can, and does, often take long journeys unknown to man until it comes to the surface miles from its source. As its temperature is naturally independent of seasons or changes in the atmosphere, it is often very surprising at its outlet. Thus burning hot waters burst forth in the cold of Iceland, and cool waters that have their source in the Atlas Mountains and run underground for hundreds of miles, are even now, by the good work of French engineers, watering the thirsty wastes of the Sahara desert.

We do not really know how deep water penetrates before it meets impermeable barriers, but it must sometimes be very deep, otherwise it would not come up hot in the form of geyser springs.

Having used the word "impermeable," I think I should now point out that porosity is not the same as perviousness. Granite, for example, is pervious but it is not porous, and can harbour great quantities of water in its fissures. These, and limestone fissures, do not need to be of very great size, since any engineer can tell us of the enormous quantity of water that can be carried in one day through a comparatively small pipe, especially if there is any pressure on it.

Chalk, on the other hand, can be described as porous but not pervious, and chalk formations make the best natural filter beds, as they never run dry.

Hartwig, the hydrographer, speaking of ground water in general terms, says: "Were the ground we stand on composed of transparent crystal, and the subterranean watercourses tinged with some vivid colour, we should then see the upper crust of the earth traversed in every direction by aqueous veins, and frequently saturated with water as the internal parts of the body are with blood." Collis accepts this as a helpful image but says that, in his opinion, we should reject the all too common habit of likening rivers in and on the earth to the veins of our bodies—it is too grossly inexact, since veins are closed pipes, while rivers are anything but that. Furthermore, the water in the earth cannot possibly be as prevalent as the blood in the body, for if that were so we could literally find water anywhere and would have no need to employ dowsers.

I would like now to come to some underground flows that come to the surface on land and which have special features. The first comes to my mind most vividly because it is one of the most extraordinary sights I have ever seen. I refer now to the chief source of the Jhelum River at Verinag in Kashmir. There is no known *surface* flow to feed this river from the valleys above, and the river itself comes straight out of the barren hillside in full flow. It really is the most amazing sight to see a whole river gush out like that. Those of you who are fishermen will be interested to

hear that there is a trout hatchery about a quarter of a mile from the spring and the measured flow of the water there in early summer was 87 cubic feet per second! Over two million gallons an hour, enough for a town of one million people at 50 gallons per day per person. I may say that the trout were the largest that I have ever seen and very plentiful, but fishing was not allowed although we were encouraged to feed the fish, which were quite tame.

This spring, my husband and I went to Vaucluse in France to see the Source de la Fontaine, which is the source of the River Sorgue. This is every whit as remarkable a sight as Verinag but the surroundings were quite different. At Verinag the water gushes out of the stark hillside, but at Source de la Fontaine there is a lot of vegetation and, although the water gushes out of sheer rock, there are many green trees and shrubs nearby. At Vaucluse, too, the catchment area is quite different and the rainfall mainly sinks into the ground through " sink holes." The result of this is that the flow is seasonal and can vary at the source itself from nothing to 150 cubic feet per second—nearly twice the volume of the Jhelum river at its source.

We were very lucky because we saw this source at its best and the water was pouring down in tremendous volume over a series of waterfalls and cascades, roaring and seething on its way and covering the surrounding banks and trees with spray. It really was the most lovely sight and to me it was very awe-inspiring too, with the rock rising sheer above the water for 200 metres. It may perhaps be of interest to note here that it was in the beauty of this place that Petrarch, the mediaeval Italian poet, wrote his finest works and meditated upon his love for Laura, the beautiful young woman who died of the plague.

But it is here that I come to the practical side of dowsing, for although the flow from Source de la Fontaine is seasonal and can vary from 150 cubic feet per second to nothing, the River Sorgue still flows and is obviously fed from the same supplies at other levels near the main source. In fact a necessarily hurried dowsing search did show us several small flows coming at the sides of the river immediately below the main source.

Although these two instances that I have cited are amongst the most dramatic, there are very many other sources that come suddenly to the surface with large quantities of fresh water and are of great value. At Kermanshah there is a most useful spring which derives from snow-melt in the mountains and therefore is at its greatest out-put in the hot season just when it is most needed. It is so placed that the whole flow is canalised within a few yards of its appearance and is used for irrigation, since there is no large town nearby to make use of it. Then again at Pozanti there is a large spring under a spur visible from the Taurus Railway.

It cannot be used directly owing to the narrowness of the valley, but it eventually helps to irrigate the Adana plain.

One could go on citing many more cases of vast quantities of underground water collecting together. We all know of them. We have heard much of the Nile waters, the sources of which are likely to become more and more controversial in the future. We know the Sudd waters and the arguments as to the use to be made of those. We know the waters of Lake Chadd which are now proved to flow out to the Mediterranean after flowing hundreds of miles underground.

I hope I have made a clear case that millions of gallons of underground water, known and unknown, are going to waste every day, and this is where the dowser, to my mind, should come into his own. With sensitivity, practice and common sense, he should be able to find such flows, both in this country and overseas, before they come to the surface.

There is something which I, myself, do feel very strongly and it is this. Water is something which is vitally necessary to every human being. It is therefore in a special category and it is to my mind a trust. If we exercise, as we must, our right to use it, then we must equally realise our responsiblity towards it. None of us has any right either to waste it or to pollute it unecessarily. None of us has any right to keep for ourselves alone that of which, by the laws of Nature, our brother stands in equal need. The good labourer is always worthy of his hire, but those of us who are dowsers hold our sensitivity of mind in trust, and it should no more be exploited than the ownership of water should be exploited.

Perhaps in this country we do not readily realise how lucky we are to have so much water, nor do we always remember that many millions of people do not enjoy our health and strength, nor our standard of living, because of a lack of water in their countries. We take our drink of water for granted while millions of people in the world go thirsty every day.

It is not without significance that Our Lord in His ministry, and so many of the Illuminati throughout the ages, have used so often the symbols of thirst and of water in their teaching. We have all of us experienced this need in many ways, and on many levels, in our lives. So it seems to me that if we who are dowsers accept water as a trust, and accept our sensitivity as a trust to be used with integrity to the common good, then, who knows? Perhaps not only on physical levels we may be able to find water that is running to waste—perhaps in our own minds some desert places may yet blossom with a rose.

# SOME OF MY DOWSING EXPERIENCES

**BY W. H. BURGOYNE**

Having been asked to give you a talk on my experiences in thirty-two years—here I am. Many of them have appeared in B.S.D. journals ; some may not have read and others forgotten them. However, I will begin with the story of how I discovered that I had the " gift."

In 1926, a Mr. Skinner, of Kingsbridge, in South Devon, was retiring. He did a bit of divining, but could not tell the depth, so he bought a small hand boring tool which was worked by two men walking around and then turning the tool to a depth of about a foot, pouring in water enough to make the borings into a sludge which was cleared out periodically with a special pump.

This machine he wanted to sell, so he saw me at my foundry and engineering works in the town and said that as we were the only engineers in the district why didn't we buy it. I said " What is the use of it to me." He asked me if I had ever tried to divine for water and having told him that I had never thought of it, he cut a hazel twig and said " Come with me," so off we went. He gave me the rod and said " Off you go." When I passed over a stream, lo and behold ! it worked vividly. Mr. Skinner said " My dear lad, you have a gift there in a thousand "; and he wasn't far out in his judgment. I then went on for a year marking spots for clients and hand boring for depths, but as time went on I was able to ascertain the *depth* by four methods :—

1. Beating of the foot at regular intervals, having tested myself on wells of known depth ; each beat represents 3½ feet.
2. With Major Creyke's mumetal rod.
3. Holding the rod well above the head and slowly lowering it until it turns ; I know when it hits my nose the depth is 20ft.
4. Using an alarm clock spring : I hold the hands so that the spring is held practically straight, then bringing my hands closer together until the loop of the spring begins to turn over. By experience I know what the distance of my hands apart means in depth. I always use this to check the other methods and find it is my surest test.

*Quantity.* I go mainly on width of first outer bands as well as the speed of reactions and strength of grips.

*Purity.* I use a small bottle of distilled water. With the bottle in my hand, the rod will not act over impure water.

In search for metals, I use numbers and colours, and these, I am sure, are peculiar to every dowser, that is to say they vary with our individuality.

For myself—2 turns for water then interval
4 turns for Iron
12 turns for Female
30 turns for Male

I have several books on dowsing and I find that the reactions of the late Captain Trinder were pretty much the same as mine.

For finding lost wells, manholes, tunnels or empty spaces I use an empty bottle.

Now I come to "Grips." I don't mean to grips with my listeners, but to the "grips" mentioned by Miss Evelyn Penrose, and I am sure that depthing and estimating quantity can be ascertained by one's own experience of "grips." And the longer my experience the more sure I become.

*Colours*

I have tried colours for various metals, but it is difficult because metals buried any length of time seem to give a different reaction from metals above ground.

*Map Reading*

Our local police sergeant, who has now been transferred to Lynton, North Devon, is studying psychology and whenever he saw a missing person or murder case, he would come to me and would try to find things on the map. I can assure you it is amazing how near we could get to a solution. Having marked a spot on the map, he would write to a sergeant in the division concerned who would send him a map showing the exact spot, and considering we could only use a small-scale map such as that in the A.A. Handbook, or other motoring maps, it is wonderful how it all works.

Now for some unusual experiences.

In 1948 we were asked by the Plympton (near Plymouth) Council to bore to see how far down they would have to put the foundations for a sewage disposal plant at Marsh Mills. On boring 17ft. we heard a gurgle and at 20ft. up rushed marsh gas. The surveyor put a match to it and he said afterwards it remained alight for many days until the mud through which we bored closed in again and sealed the gas. I was of the opinion that if the bore had been steel lined, they could have had free gas for a long time, but as he was sceptical nothing more was done.

In 1940, again near Ivybridge, when sinking a well, we came across a vein of silver, but on consulting the experts they concluded the vein was not large enough to open up as a mine. The property belonged to Eton College.

In 1946, the Admiralty, during the last world war, commandeered a gentleman's house and during occupation they fouled the well, which was under the kitchen, by throwing peelings, etc., down it. They called me in to ascertain how far the contamination had gone because they had been pumping for days and days but could not clear it. Having covered a large area with cobalt violet colour in distilled water I had to inform them that it would take years to clear. They then had to compensate the owner.

For him we later fixed a waterwheel to a stream and this pumped pure water from a nearby well which we sank for the purpose.

At a manor in the Kingsbridge rural area—the name of which I was asked by the owner not to reveal because he did not want people walking over the property—I traced three tunnels, one running west, another running north and a third eastwards. At the end of the one running west there is a plaque which bears the following inscription :—

" Within a wood, unknown to public view
From youth to age a reverend hermit grew
The moss his bed, the cave his humble cell
His food the fruits, his drink the crystal well
Remote from man, with God he passed his days
Prayer all his business, all his pleasure praise."

In 1953 I demonstrated to the Rotary Club of Plymouth, which has over a hundred members—business men, some very sceptical. The hall in which they meet was built over a running stream which ran down a street. They built a culvert over the stream and I was asked to mark it on the floor. Taking both my bottle of distilled water and empty bottle I chalked out a line on the floor. Some of the older members said I was correct, which convinced the sceptics that dowsing was a fact.

I have discovered lost manholes, wells, pipes and buried rooms for an archaeologist society with the same tools.

One tricky job was to find an outboard motor engine which had fallen into the sea in Start Bay. I had to ponder as to what sample to use because I knew there was a lot of iron and other metals sunk in the bay during the Americans' training there for the Normandy invasion. In the end I took a bottle of petrol in my hand with the rod and located the petrol tank attached to the motor.

Now I will mention a few experiences in tracing missing persons.

In 1945 I heard a lot of disturbances during the night and early morning. So on getting up I went to investigate and was told that two boys age sixteen and seventeen years were lost. I went to a shop close to my house where one of the boys' parents lived and procured a pair of braces which the boy had left in a van before they went on their expedition. I then went to the next village (Slapton) alone. The boys had left from the bakery where they worked as it was their half day off. No one saw them leave, but they were evidently going duck shooting on Slapton Ley.

I picked up their trail and followed them up to a bridge where they had collected a small punt (built for a doctor's child to be towed round a pond by its nanny) when about halfway the local police sergeant came along and asked me what I was doing. When I told him, he looked at me and I think he thought I was crazy.

However, I got him to hold the rod with me and he was so convinced that he called his men off the marshes on to the road alongside the ley. I traced where the boys entered the ley. When asked by the father and inspector of police whether I could do any more, I shook my head but said I would try if they could get a boatman to row me out over the ley and, starting from where the boys entered, I was rowed to where the punt was found nearly at Torcross. But finding nothing I got the boatman to criss-cross the track and at last the rod nearly jumped out of my hands. The inspector was watching from the shore and shouted " I have the spot marked " and at this spot the bodies were found locked together in 10 to 12 feet of water somewhere about twenty hours after death. The smallest lad could swim but the large one could not, and it appeared that the punt must have tilted and the larger lad grabbed the other and both went down. It was a strange thing that no one saw them on the ley at all, although there was a lot of traffic on the road alongside. This was my first attempt and I am sure I was spiritually led *because I was trying to help someone in trouble.*

I still believe that this is a gift from God and that when out to help others I am spiritually led. I make no charge because if I thought of making money out of other people's troubles, I should not succeed.

Now just a word on the pendulum.

I only use it for testing food (being on a special diet) and testing photos to see whether people are alive or dead. The late Captain Trinder used it for map reading but I cannot trust it. Some I know use it for all their work.

Now a special warning about samples.

One job I was on was finding a nine-year-old boy who had fallen out with his parents and went off in a temper with a Corgi dog. I went to the boy's bedroom and took a vest which I felt sure was " clean." The trail led me through fields, over hedges, turning round in circles and forward and back on the trail. Wondering why a boy should do such absurd antics I said to a friend " Let's stop and think what's happening." I then saw I had a few of the Corgi dog's hairs on the vest so I was following the dog as well. As it was getting dark we broke off the hunt.

I had been called upon the day after the boy was missing. It appeared that he had spent the previous night and that on which I was on his trail in an old R.A.F. shed. Early next morning he went to an hotel for breakfast so a further search was unnecessary.

In looking for a man in Cornwall the only sample I could get was a leather belt which he wore at work. After trailing him for several miles, after he left a doctor's surgery, I traced him to the

clay works where he had been working. After stopping at the canteen for a cup of tea, I started off again, but instead of following him, my sample led me to a cottage and shed at the end of the works then on to the bridge over a canal then back to the shed. The reason evidently was that the influence of another belt of same size and age was stronger than the influence of that of the person I was looking for. On making inquiries we found the other belt was worn by the man who lived in the cottage and had walked to the bridge and thrown something in the canal.

Another case in Cornwall.

I was asked to look for a farmer's wife who was suffering from " loss of memory." Before I arrived a veterinary surgeon with a bloodhound had tried to find her. It was taken to the house to get a " scent " of a shoe. It led to a disused mine, but with my sample (a pair of spectacles), I could not feel her within a quarter of a mile. It then dawned on me what had happened. I asked the farmer for something out of his pocket. He produced a pen knife and on going back to where the bloodhound started the sample led me to the disused mine. The farmer then stated he had been to the mine shaft the evening previous, which meant the bloodhound got the " scent " of the farmer who offered the wife's shoe for it to smell.

Another case in Cornwall.

Requested to find a missing woman, I went to the house and had difficulty in choosing a " clean " sample. I saw a tea caddy and thought no one else but the owner would have handled the tea-spoon ; so off I went and in the first field I found trails everywhere. On inquiring I found that an iron rake had been used in the field and the metal teaspoon sample was making me follow the rake. Then on looking for another sample we found a pair of spectacles and head scarf, both of which I used. So we see it is a waste of time and strength unless the sample is " clean."

Gold is supposed to be guarded by seven devils and certainly is the most difficult thing to find. Gold rings, watches and other gold articles are not pure gold and there is enough of other alloys to attract the alloys in the " sample." In trying to find a gold watch in an eight-acre field on the " solar plane " system I was led to a spot where I found that it was the leather strap of the sample that led me to the leather strap of the lost watch.

It seems that there is no certain method of finding gold articles with gold samples. Having had a piece of " gold ore " given me from Australia I thought I had the answer, but alas, it made things worse. I was asked to look for a valuable gold ring in a nearby village garden. With this " pure gold " sample I was led to a

corner where the lady thought she had lost it. We searched through the undergrowth, but we could not find it, so I went to the house several times and started again, but each time got a different trail. I then realised that I was getting trails of every person who had left the house wearing any article containing gold. So the seven devils won.*

I have given demonstrations and talks to Rotary Clubs, Toc H, Women's Institutes and Men's Clubs. After an address to the Plymouth Rotary Club which was published in the *Western Morning News*, I received several visitors from Overseas, some of whom have since become B.S.D. members.

I also receive letters from all sorts of people when they read of my adventures in the Press. If of any interest to my listeners they can find more details of my experiences in the following *B.S.D. Journals:* December, 1952 ; December, 1953 ; March, 1954 ; September, 1954 ; June, 1958 ; March, 1959 ; March, 1960.

If I related all the incidents, journeys and all details connected with my jobs, some of you probably would be asleep or bored. I get asked to find lost dogs, cats, rings, watches, necklaces, and one time was asked to go to Cyprus by a member of the Admiralty to track down General Grivas. Of course, I refused that. I offered to go and find the Queen's lost watch and have a letter from the Duke of Edinburgh's Secretary thanking me, but was not accepted.

I also have letters of thanks from the Chief Constables of Cornwall, Devon and Lancashire and many from the people I have helped.

I must now stop, but before doing so would like to thank all the contributors to the journal and to our President who has helped me a lot in many ways.

Meanwhile, I wish to testify that we live in a wonderful world where sound, colour, sight and all the gifts God has surrounded us with are interdependent, and that if we use these gifts with positive thought and action this world will have been a little better for our existence in it.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your forbearance.

* Some of the above cases were reported in *B.S.D.J.* XV, p.54.

# MY RECENT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

BY A. R. KENT

Mr. President—you have asked me to relate some of my experiments and experiences which have taken place since 1956, when I last had the honour to talk to you on the subject of Radionics in Agriculture.

All of us who have been working in this field have, I am sure, made some progress, limited though it may be. But we must remember that the field we are working in is a new science, and we are but on the fringe of knowledge, in relation to the overwhelming possibilities slowly being revealed, as we steadily search for the ways and methods which may ultimately help to resolve some of the problems.

It is important that I should try to make this one fact quite clear : Anything I may say during this talk will only be my interpretation, my understanding of many of the problems concerned with the application of Radionics in Agriculture. I do not suggest that my method is the right way or the only way.

All of us are consumers the whole of our lives, and our physical bodies must to some degree react to the quality of the food we live upon. Therefore, no one can be really unconcerned about the quality of food they eat, though they may be uninterested, perhaps, for one or two reasons, (*a*) they have not given the matter serious thought and (*b*) the phrase we hear too often to-day " I could not care less." Which brings me to man's responsibility not only to the soil, but also to his fellow men. When man acquires land, it matters not how it was acquired—be it inherited, purchased, or rented, in my opinion he does not own it. It belongs to the future generations, and all he has acquired is the privilege to live upon it, and the right to be temporarily the steward of a certain number of acres. These stewards have, consciously or unconsciously, accepted one of the greatest responsibilities in life, and that is the future health of the soil, of animals and of man. We are on earth a very short time, but I think for our actions we shall one day be called to book. I pray we shall not fail when that time comes.

We, and the peoples of the world, have been given one of the greatest gifts—the land. One wonders if it ever had a beginning and did God give it to us in a state of imperfection, that we should suffer ill, or did He give it to us in a state of perfection ? We are apt to forget this wonderful gift, and we are apt to disregard our responsibilities relating to it. Look around you—the beauty it produces, the colour, the flowers, the trees, together with nearly everything man possesses. The basic substances are in the soil, and man has but found the way to harness them to our needs. We have also been given the spring, summer, autumn and winter, with their rain, sun, frost, snow and wind—all these play their

part in cultivating the soil. Man cannot provide mechanical means of cultivation superior to these. It is for man to work with these aids of nature. It is good at times to tarry a while and think on these things.

My whole purpose in this work has been to try and find a way of producing food, with freedom from disease, which has a higher nutritional value than previously experienced. I believe many of the ailments we are experiencing to-day stem directly from our present methods of food production, which cause an ever-growing imbalance of soil. Nature made provision in her own way to sustain the nutrients in the soil while supplying the needs of plant life and, ultimately, the whole human population. But owing to the ever-increasing population of the human race, it became necessary to increase the production from the soil to meet this ever-growing demand. Agricultural scientists have achieved remarkable success by their development of inorganic fertilisers, but unfortunately the importance of quality has seemed to escape them. What we have gained is increased quantity, with less resistance to disease, demanding more pest control, and weed sprays. Are we not living in a chemical spray and drug-happy era ? The question is : Is there an alternative method ?

We have got to face up to the economics of farming, so let us try and follow the progress of applying Radionics in Agriculture, what has been achieved and what do we hope to do. The problems confronting most farmers, based on my own experiences are these : (*a*) draining and conservation of moisture ; (*b*) humus and balance of soil ; (*c*) disease of both plant and animal ; (*d*) weed control ; and (*e*) economics ; by accomplishing a, b, c, d satisfactorily, I believe, and I hope, we shall very largely solve (*e*). May I deal more fully with these items, and try briefly to explain the problems which I hope will ultimately be overcome.

(*a*) **Drainage.** The main problem is surface water. I believe air and water should continuously circulate up and down within the soil, and if the air and water does circulate freely within the soil, a plant should receive sufficient moisture even in a dry time. We receive the rains, and in the past have spent hundreds of thousands of pounds digging drains, taking water off the land at the first opportunity, and as quickly as we can, sending it down to the sea. To do so doesn't really make sense, does it ? Surely the correct method is perfect circulation of air and water, which is the life blood of the soil. What would the state of your bodies be, if your circulation completely ceased, or very nearly ceased, as it does with so much of the land ?

Before I attempted to deal with this subject, I asked a very well-known scientist, who is deeply interested and concerned with the soil, and also a county surveyor, who is likewise concerned with this problem, their opinion of this theory. It was that it was 100 per cent. correct, but, could it be done ? I could only

reply " If it is truth, one day it will be done." It may not be done in my lifetime, but it will be one day. I believe not only that it can be done, but that it has been done. We still have drainage problems, mostly caused by existing faulty old drains. Nevertheless, the water does get away more quickly than it used to, and we do appear to retain moisture in the soil during a dry time.

We find resulting from more perfect circulation of air and water, the soil automatically comes into balance, as I understand it. I will try and explain what I understand by the word " Balance." Orthodox analysis of soil reveals the existence of certain minerals and other elements ; I envisage something far wider than these few elements. I believe there are one hundred and seventy-five influences, made up of the following :—

Parts of the Solar System, metals, minerals, trace elements, precious stones.

I use the word " influences " because I believe each and all give off a radiation, vibration or ray, working one with another, and each with all. All those influences should be in balance, but not only in balance, they must also be in harmony. I understand that all the one hundred and seventy-five influences are concerned with soil, but that one hundred and five only are concerned with plants, ninety-three are concerned with human beings and eighty-nine with animals. I also find that most fundamental or primary causes of disease emanate from the numerous disharmonies of these influences. I am not suggesting for one moment that this is so, but this understanding has been of inestimable value to me in this work. Further, I found it necessary to have some sort of measurement to be able to assess progress or deterioration—I accepted a hundred units to represent a state of perfection (a state limited to my own ability to envisage perfection). I obtain the unit value with the aid of a pendulum. I think it will be possible to obtain perfection of soil, but not by Radionics alone.

Humus comes definitely into the picture and so does good husbandry, yet I do not believe complete balance is obtainable without the aid of Radionics. I am giving the fullest and deepest meaning to the word " Radionics."

(*b*) **Humus.** It seems humus should be built up in the soil by every means available ; it has a vital place in food production, as everyone knows. The amount of decomposed matter relates to true fertility of the soil. Fertility, if it is complete, produces food, it is not merely a stimulant, which produces growth without regard to the nutritional value of the product. I believe that in completely balanced soil, all requirements for plant life are available. If we encourage an increase of the micro-organisms of the soil, and provide them with the food they need for living, we shall be provided with foodstuffs for animals and humans which have

a high nutritional value, freedom from disease, and will be produced in sufficient quantity to meet our economic needs.

(*c*) **Disease.** Disease in plants and animals : much of this I believe lies deep in the heart of the soil, in disharmony of the influences, and lack of the complete balance. When we obtain complete balance of the soil, I do not think there can exist any harmful infection resulting from virus, bacteria or parasites. I base this assumption upon past experiences. When we were working with the soil in a definite state of imperfection, we suffered many diseases and ailments, which did not recur when we had brought the soil up to a higher rate of balance.

In our part of the Cotswolds there used to be a lot of beans grown, but owing to the prevalance of chocolate spot, only a few acres are now grown, and it is interesting to note that we, for the last few years, have been able to grow beans without any sign of chocolate spot. It so happened that when travelling around the farm with the foreman one morning, I noticed a few square yards which appeared to be producing grass, which I had not witnessed before, so I stopped and took readings, and to my surprise, I was able to record by method of measurement, a state of perfection. It had one hundred units of balance and nutritional value, digestibility and palatibility—it was perfection as I understand it. This meant to me that the produce of those few square yards represented "life." It so happened I had, at home, a yearling steer seriously ill. It had been down in the box thirty-six hours, and would not touch any food we offered it. So it was decided to pull some of this grass and to offer it to the steer. Was this grass what I believed it to be ? At first, naturally, the steer did not take any notice, but after a while it did—smelt it, licked it and eventually ate it. After some time I put what we had left just out of reach, and, ladies and gentlemen, you can believe it or believe it not (but it happens to be a fact) that the animal, within half an hour, stood up and ate the remainder which we had put out of reach. We collected the grass twice more that day, and this was continued for the next three days, cutting fresh each time. By the end of the fourth day he was back on his ordinary feed, and on the ninth day was put back in the yard from which he had been taken when he became ill. To me this was a miracle, and an example of the possibility of what we might one day produce. Think what an effect it would have if this is true. What a wonderful thing it would be for our children's children—and think again what may be the outcome if we continue in this spray and drug-happy era. There is one other possibility about those few square yards. I understand that monks, many hundreds of years ago, held services on that spot and that its soil is blessed.

I do not think there is any doubt that when we apply Radionics in Agriculture, the foodstuffs produced do actually contain

a higher nutritional value. We have conducted two controlled comparable feedstuff tests, which revealed that we could put on more weight over a given period, although twenty per cent. less foodstuffs were consumed. I believe this to be the minimum saving, and there should be further experiments relating to the power of assimilation of an animal, especially when the animal itself is in balance. Such future experiments in this field could be very enlightening and should be conducted.

We have had more than one analysis carried out of the nutritional value in radionically-produced food, and they did not show any real difference in the food grown by the orthodox method, except in the field of vitamins, which with the radionically grown were always higher, yet the animal never fails to show its preference for the food. I have brought with me a few of the pamphlets of these controlled feeding experiments and I shall be only too happy to let you have them, if any amongst you are interested in seeing them.

(*d*) **Weed Control.** I have seen indications which lead me to believe that it may be possible to farm without having excessive weed growth. I am hopeful, when we obtain a higher state of complete balance, which, naturally, includes the building up of the humus content, that we shall find weeds will gradually diminish. I do not think they will flourish upon rich, balanced and well cultivated soil.

The more we build up true fertility in the soil, with carefully prepared farmyard manure, by heavy grazing, etc., and in conjunction with a seven or eight years' crop rotational system, I think we will find less profusion of weed growth.

*Providing*—and I could not emphasise this point too strongly—our cultivations are thoroughly executed, with knowledge and understanding.

I would like to comment further upon the feeding experiments, in particular the 1957/58. Although this was not quite so spectacular as the 1956/57 one, but carried the same pattern.

There were several differences in this test, the main one being that half the cattle had been on the farm not less than seven months, and by virtue of this, had themselves benefited by living and feeding upon radionically treated land. The remainder were imported, and went straight into the yard. All these cattle were then divided into two groups, A and B.

Group A consisted of four home-grown cattle and four imported, and was fed entirely upon home-grown, i.e., food gorwn upon radionically-treated soil.

Group B consisted also of four home-grown cattle and four imported, and it was fed entirely upon commercially-grown food, imported for this purpose.

Immediate behaviour of the cattle was most marked. The home cattle in Group B refused practically all food for several

days, and did not settle down to eat their ration until the fourteenth day. Whereas the imported cattle in Group B settled down perfectly normally. In Group A, all cattle settled down normally within twenty-four hours. The behaviour of these two groups gave me the idea that if I could bring Group A into complete balance, especially their digestive systems, the result might be exciting. Alas, I did not carry out my part very well, and the animals appeared to be completely upset, with the result that Group B put on a gross hundredweight more weight when weighed on December 18th than Group A, but on the first week in January, Group A began to show signs that they were beginning to thrive, and between December 18th and January 29th they had increased their weight 6½cwt., and the majority of this I believe took place commencing the first week in January. Whereas Group B had in the first four weeks put on 5.375cwt., but in the next weeks only put on 4.75cwt. I was sorely tempted to extend the test, but we had learned so much, and the dates were definitely fixed for completion, so we decided to say little, and design a more comprehensive experiment the following winter. Regrettably this was not possible. But I sincerely hope that in the future someone will continue this most important work.

I was looking through some of the day-to-day notes which we made during this test when we recorded everything observed, and everything which was fed, and anything left over in the manger was taken out, weighed and recorded. What struck me as being rather interesting was the behaviour of the animals at feeding time. Group A appeared to be very much more satisfied with the food they were having than Group B. Owing to the conditions under which we had to work, the swedes were put into the manger first, and concentrates added afterwards and mixed up by hand. Group A never dreamt of going to the manger until everything was mixed and we told them their food was ready—except one bullock who always came, and then three out of the eight we had to encourage, nearly always, to come to the manger. Whereas Group B flew around the manger directly we put the swedes in, making it most difficult to add the concentrates, and mix them up. The only conclusion one could draw from this was that the food given to Group B was not nearly as satisfying. In other words, their appetites were not appeased, or were appeased for a much shorter period than that of Group A. This behaviour was more obvious towards the closing stages of the test, and therefore one might, I think quite rightly, assume, that because the cattle were being brought into balance in Group A, or the fact that their digestive systems were working at a higher level, they were able to assimilate more food, or to convert more food, than were Group B ; but as I say, these experiments should be repeated and I think everyone will profit by it.

Having satisfied myself that we could grow food of a high nutritional value, we then had to turn to the question of growing quantity, and retaining this high quality. How could we do this ? In the past, while searching for a method to produce quality, and believing " Radionics " would help to achieve this end, I decided not to use any inorganic fertiliser whatsoever, in fact, none had been applied since 1951, in order to ensure that the use of radionics was mainly responsible for the quality produced.

Naturally, we soon realised that radionic treatment was one of the keys to quality. It was the foundation upon which to build the ecological picture. By the building up of humus, with the application of farmyard manure, quantity began to be revealed, and we retained the quality. But owing to shortage of farmyard manure, and the cost to-day of folding sheep on the green crops, etc., we have to find an organic substitute, which could be economically applied, either as dry material, or in liquid form. There are quite a number of organic fertilisers on the market. Inorganic fertilisers can be used during the period of building up the farm's humus content. Nevertheless, where I have had the opportunity to record the nutritional value, following this practice, I do find a gradual deterioration.

If one accepts the soil to be a living entity, we must give the living organism the food, which they will consume, digest and excrete. It will be found, when soil is IN balance that the plant food is enhanced in value, and appears to be produced in a more available form.

I have tried to show you that the land farmed by these methods, produces foodstuffs of a higher nutritional value, which is an economic factor of importance, and both plants and animals build up a greater resistance to disease. To obtain the full return from this method of radionically treating a farm, all animals should be fed on home-produced foodstuffs.

I have tried to tell you a little of our travels since 1956. If there is one amongst you who may have gained a small particle of food for thought, I shall indeed be proud and grateful.

Mr. President, I feel I have already taken up too much of your time, and I would like to thank you all for your patience and tolerance.

# THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

BY GLADYS M. BARRACLOUGH, A.R.C.A.

The English as a race are traditionally considered animal lovers. They apparently have a greater appreciation of the particular form of loyalty found between masters and pets. Be that as it may I have been brought up from childhood with a very wide variety of animals. As I was born in India, as well as domestic animals there was an assortment of those from the jungle; a civet cat, a hyaena, and even a leopard who used to sleep with me in my cot when a cub—so my sympathy with animals is a very warm one.

In the very earliest days of my dowsing experience I found that a variety of animals were my first patients. Family and friends, finding I had some sort of sensitivity, exploited it of course. I have found animals make exceptionally good patients; their response to the right medicine is very quick, so much so that vets doubted —from the expression on their faces—that a cure had been affected. The animal rapidity of response is possibly due to the fact that animals' food is simple, not so processed as that for human consumption, but I do find that those subjected to the modern method of injections do not give the same immediate response. I would like to start with my very elementary beginnings—not knowing *what* was wrong, not even knowing the locality of the trouble, but relying entirely on the dowsing faculty.

Frequently I would hardly have dared an attempt if it had not been for my daughter's remarkable faith in my dowsing ability and my honesty of purpose.

My first case I undertook at her very urgent request. My husband kept some valuable goldfish; one day, George, a beautiful veil-tail, was found on his back lying on the bottom of the tank, an ominous sign. Our tin of fish medicine was empty—I knew nothing about its contents. My husband had hurried off to the stores to renew our supply. I gazed sadly at George, when my daughter arrived unexpectedly. Seeing the situation was serious, she said "What are you going to do." "Do" I said "I know nothing about a goldfish's insides; Daddy is on his way for more medicine." With the wisdom of fifteen she replied "of course the fish will be dead before he returns, you have a pendulum and the twelve inorganic Schussler Salts, do at least try if they will help at all." Humbled at her prompt recognition of the urgency and her acceptance that dowsing offered a solution, I gently lifted George into a clean bowl of water. My pendulum hung completely static over him. Something was very wrong. One at a time my daughter put the bottles of Schussler Salts into my left hand. My pendulum swung into gyration at Calcium Fluoride, I had no idea if the remedy was suitable for a fish but at least it was a natural earth product. So a number of tablets, also selected by

pendulum, were dissolved into a clean bowl of water and George was gently lifted in. A miracle took place—a miracle to me, in twenty minutes my husband returned to find George slowly swimming round. He lived for another three years. It transpired that Calcium Fluoride was the right remedy for constipation. I did not know this at the time.

My second adventure was two months later and truly staggered me. We were in the country on holiday. My daughter occupied her days with great enthusiasm giving voluntary help in a local riding school. Her boy friend had lent his father's ancient charger, a war relic, to supplement the supply of horses.

One day my daughter arrived breathless; Olaf's horse lay prone on the stable floor, though he tried with tackle from the roof to raise him—without success; he was now saying he had better be shot. She was weeping in great distress. *Please* would I take my pendulum and the Schussler Salts: it was the only chance left. Fortified by her faith I put my left hand on the prone horse and received the remedies into my right hand. To my secret dismay five were selected, in all fifteen tablets. It seemed an enormous dose to me but I prayed for courage and, melting the tablets into a paste, the dose was delivered. It was now 7 p.m. and my strict orders were the horse was not to be disturbed. Again the miracle; the horse was standing in the stall the next morning and, being offered food, ate normally.

I have related these two cases, my very first ones; their success was not due to any knowledge on my part, but to the dowsing sensitivity in me on which I relied. A determination was also born to study and labour in this field, to gain as much knowledge as possible. This was thirty years ago—my experience now covers a much wider field. I treat human patients, and animals at infrequent intervals. With much application to study I am now able to diagnose before treatment with some success.

In my mind there is no doubt of the value and *reliability* of Radiesthesia, provided the dowser works to improve his sensitivity and labours without ceasing to improve his technique also.

I have worked with a number of breeders and with some vets, and will now relate for those interested two more cases, this time accomplished with full knowledge of what I was undertaking.

A very well known breeder of fox terriers presented me with a problem. She had a bitch of high pedigree who had produced some wonderful litters. However for three years the dog had refused to mate, the reason was not discovered, but three years is a long time; would I try and diagnose the cause, and if possible, treat the bitch to produce at least one more litter.

From a spot of blood, my diagnosis was a staphylococcus infection in the uterus, causing some inflammation, and there was also catarrh. It was quite natural the dog would not mate. I had already met with a similar case. It took me three weeks to

clear the infection and treat the other conditions. I then pronounced the bitch ready for mating. The breeder had enough confidence in Radiesthesia to send her husband all the way to Scotland with the dog for a special mating. A fortnight later I pronounced the mating successful, and pups could be expected in nine weeks.

Four weeks later I was in bed with flu, when the breeder phoned to say, " The bitch is showing colour, what shall I do ? " This happened during the war and the Veterinary College was evacuated to Reading, very near the kennels where the dog was kept. I suggested she immediately consulted them. The specialist arrived and examined the bitch. He pronounced " no pregnancy and no possibility of pups "; he also said an operation was necessary and that immediately.

In the meantime I had recovered and received a blood sample of the dog. The breeder phoned with the specialist's diagnosis and asked if I had tested this last sample, as unless I agreed she would not have an operation on the dog. My test clearly showed pregnancy, and some treatment to prevent undue relaxation.

In the fulness of nine weeks from mating five pups were born, to the owner's great delight and my great satisfaction.

Following this success a friend brought the manager of an experimental farm in Surrey. He presented a blood spot from a valuable two-hundred-guinea cow. It was suffering from ' scouring,' a serious type of diarrhora. The cow was unable to assimilate its food, and there was progressive loss of weight. It had been under the vet for three months.

The manager asked me if he might watch me at work to which I agreed perhaps unwisely as he had never seen a Radiesthetist operating.

The diagnosis was quite unmistakable—streptococcal infection in the liver. I had met this type of infection in dogs and the pendulum response to remedies was so good that I was sure the cure would only take a short time—probably ten days. The manager looked incredulous which was understandable after three months of treatment by a vet, but agreed to follow my instructions. I am not always able to give a specified time for cure, but sometimes one is inspired, especially at a challenge.

The manager appeared on the tenth day after treatment with five orchids in his hand; with a bow he said " from Daisy and the farm, she is cured."

" Will you please consider another case, I am sure you could make this cure in record time." I replied " I do not start with promises."

He produced a blood spot from a bull calf—one of their own breeding—a valuable animal. It appeared there was a two inch patch of inflammation on its shoulder which in a fortnight had grown considerably larger, as the animal was continuously rubbing

itself against the stall; many of the vet's ointments had been tried without success.

The pendulum test showed disturbance of Vitamin D and an inability to synthesize it into Pro-vitamin A, very necessary to the health of an animal's coat and skin. I prescribed unpurified cod liver oil—a dessert spoonful twice daily in the feed—and the same cod liver oil on the sore spot—nothing else.

In a few days the calf forgot its irritating patch and in about a fortnight the patch was healed and the hairs growing again; but I warned that a small daily dose of cod liver oil was necessary till the calf was full grown.

I have treated many animals with success and occasionally worked with vets, but to my great disappointment in 1949 I came to a full stop. I have a friend, a Veterinary Surgeon of high standing, whose interest in Radiesthesia I have found stimulating; we worked for a short time on a case together—a case of hysteria in a golden retriever, but the damage to the brain was permanent and I retired while he carried on his hopeless case as the owner of the dog refused to end the animal's life.

It was this vet who informed me that in 1948 the Veterinary Surgeons Act was passed making it illegal for *any* person not a qualified vet to diagnose or treat *any* animal.

An exception was made for persons who prior to this Act had treated animals for seven years and earned their living by this means. This group would of course die out in time, and no more persons would be granted this particular privilege.

Prior to the passing of this Act there had been a number of cases of flagrant cruelty—and animals had been exploited by unqualified persons usually demanding large fees. Therefore the Act was mainly drawn up on humane considerations—not as I previously thought because of serious animal epidemics such as foot and mouth disease being mishandled by unqualified persons.

I may mention that a vet *could* call in a Radiesthetist but he seldom does.

A client could ask his vet's permission to consult a Radiesthetist; this would be allowed under the law but should anything go wrong there would be complications and unpleasant consequences all round. Alas, that this should be so, for a most interesting field of research and work is officially closed to us. I treat my own animals, but have not undertaken any professional work of this nature since 1948. Before 1948 I had discussed the subject of inbreeding and debility with many vets. So much could be clarified in this field by Radiesthesia.

# POPULAR REACTIONS TO THE DOWSER

*A lecture delivered to the Society on June 22nd, 1960*

BY THE REV. H. W. LEA-WILSON

Introducing the Lecturer, the Chairman said : I have much pleasure in introducing the Revd. H. W. Lea-Wilson, who has kindly come from his home in Essex to give us an address.

Our lecturer has been a member of our Society for many years, and is a dowser of great skill and experience. Some of you may remember the talk he gave us eleven years ago, entitled " Some Implications of Map Reading," which was published in the journal for March, 1949.

It was eleven years ago that I gave a lecture to our Society, and when Colonel Bell asked me to give another, at first I felt that I really had not much more to say than I had said then. But during these past years I have kept up a certain amount of dowsing, and have met various people in the course of it, and it occurred to me that it might be useful to try and estimate how the British public in general look upon our art. This explains my choice of a title for this lecture.

My mind goes back to the year 1933, when I became a member of this Society, and I would like to say how much I have valued my connection with it. It was in 1923 that I found I had the dowsing gift, but on the theoretical side I was completely ignorant. I came back from India in 1932, and it was shortly after that that I met Colonel Bell and became a member of the B.S.D. At last I was able to come into contact with other dowsers, so that I came to know what a large number of people there are who have this gift of " radio-perception," and to learn something about the different theories of our members.

One thing must have struck all of us and that is the increasing range of the science and practice of dowsing. But what I have to say this afternoon concerns only dowsing for water, for my experience is limited to that. Of course I fully realise the progress that has been made in other branches of the art, such as medical, agricultural and horticultural dowsing.

As regards dowsing for water, it is, as you know, a very ancient art, but I am not going to say anything about its history. That has been very thoroughly dealt with in the book by Sir William Barrett and Theodore Besterman, *The Divining Rod.* In our own times I think we can say that there is a good deal of difference of opinion about it between town people and country people. I am told that in Devonshire no one would think of building a cottage without first calling in a dowser, and this I think is true of much of the country, and it has been borne home to me in examining wells, so many of which have been sunk so exactly over an underground stream, that a mere chance location is ruled out.

The same thing can be found in India. When examining wells that had run dry, I often found that they had been located exactly over a deeper stream, and that the Indian dowser (or " panadi ")

had been correct as to location, but not as to depth. And then there is the evidence of professional dowsers, as for instance the Mullins family of Bath. In a booklet they published some years ago, there is a most impressive list of people for whom they have done successful work, starting with dukes and earls, and coming down to breweries, dairies, laundries, architects and district councils. I think there is no doubt that when people want water, while some go to geologists, a far greater number go to dowsers. Of course it is people in the country who are most in need of water : in the towns there are the mains, and few people, except water engineers, have to bother about getting a supply. As a consequence of this, I think that fewer people in the towns have any interest in the subject and certainly have very little knowledge, though both may be increasing somewhat owing to the B.B.C. sound and television programmes. Of course there are the town factories that often want more water than can be supplied from the mains, and many of them are prepared to call in a dowser. Only the other day I had a request from a townsman, who, owing to local water restrictions, wanted a well in his garden, but the average person has just a vague idea that a dowser is a man who walks about with a rod, which *must* be a hazel rod, and that the rod comes alive in his hands, and in some mystical way shows him where water is. In the popular mind I am sure the idea often is, that dowsing is something magical or occult.

But what about the sceptics ? Of these there are a good many, though I think their number is decreasing ; to some extent, I am sure, as the result of the work of our Society and its increasing membership.

First, there are those who ridicule the whole claim of dowsers to find water, people who say that their success is chiefly in districts where you would get water in any case, if you dig a well ; that it is the hobby of a few cranks, which cannot be taken seriously. Amongst such people must be numbered certain scientists, who are prepared to pass judgment without having studied the subject or examined the evidence—not a very scientific attitude of mind for people to whom facts should always be more important than theories. But I would say that the number of such people is much less than it was twenty-five years ago.

Then there are the people who have employed a dowser without any success. This may be due to several reasons, the most frequent being underestimating the depth of the underground stream, to which I referred in my last lecture. As a matter of fact, the man from whom I learnt dowsing, though extremely sensitive to water, could not gauge depth accurately. He showed us a site, where he estimated 40ft. as the depth of the stream. Some years later, after I had learnt more about finding depth, I found this stream to be 400ft. down. Since then I have come across various people who say they had employed a dowser with

no result, and in consequence had no faith in the dowser's claims.

But another reason, at any rate in Essex, where I live, is that we are troubled with clay, which you find anywhere from a few feet to about 25 feet below the surface. Many underground streams are running on the clay, and here there is no difficulty. A few years ago I sunk a well near our house and tapped a stream at 21ft., which was running *on* the clay. We had only to go down 11ft., and the water came up readily, through 10ft. of sand and gravel. But there are streams below the clay and it seems that the process of digging or boring blocks the passage of the water, at any rate for a time. A well I located for a neighbour some years ago was of this kind. I gave a depth of 18ft., but no water appeared, and the well was considered a failure. But some weeks afterwards the water began to come in and the well has proved entirely satisfactory. Evidently it took a little time for the passage of the stream to get unblocked. Another location I made for a fruit farmer. Not content with my findings, he got another dowser, a lady this time, of considerable experience as a dowser. Without knowing the site I had suggested, she chose exactly the same spot. A bore was sunk and the clay was struck very soon, but no water resulted. The farmer did not think it worth waiting for any later flow, and the bore was allowed to fill in. An experience of this kind militates of course against faith in the dowser. "A very disappointing result!" was the farmer's comment. Talking of farmers, the severe drought last year has brought me a number of requests for help. Within the last nine months I have been to seven different farms—market garden, fruit, or poultry farms. A good many bores have been made on sites I have located giving anything from 2,000 to 8,000 gallons per hour. But where the flow has been insufficient, it has invariably been with bores that have had to go below the clay. Here the successes achieved have outweighed the failures, and the reputation of the dowser has not suffered.

Any dowsing work almost always produces interest, and many people want to try their hand at it. They ask, "Is it a gift that only a few people have?" My answer to that is that there are far more people who are potential dowsers than is generally recognised. In fact, I believe that we all have the mental and physical mechanisms, if they could only be brought into play. At a girls' school where I was a chaplain a few years ago, a very large proportion of the girls were sensitive to water, and some of them extremely so. And when the rod moves in the hands of anyone, it does, of course, greatly help in establishing faith in the dowsing art. I always say to people, who are trying for the first time, "Don't be discouraged if you feel nothing at first, but go on trying." At first the rod would not work for me, and then suddenly it did, and I wondered why. I now believe that I had accidentally co-ordinated my psychic sense with the nerves and

muscles of my arms. With some people this happens straight away, but with others it is not so, but I believe that in some degree all people have this psychic sense, which is just waiting, so to speak, to be linked on to the physical side of them. When this link has been established, then dowsing becomes natural and easy.

So far I have been speaking about ordinary dowsing when the operator stands over the ground under which he senses water. But that is not the whole story. The subject of my lecture eleven years ago was, "Some Implications of Map Reading," and what I said then, I can only say again, but with considerably more emphasis. I don't think I have done any locations of water during the intervening period without using a map, or at any rate a rough plan. And here I would like to say a little more about my technique in map-reading. In Captain Trinder's book, *Dowsing*, on page 93 an illustration of him is given holding a pendulum in one hand and a pencil pointing to the map on the other. Then in Kenneth Robert's book, *Henry Gross and His Dowsing Rod* on page 280 there is an illustration of him holding his rod with both hands over a map, but in his right hand there is a pencil pointing to the map. I use neither of these methods. I have always been grateful to the man who put me on to dowsing for a chance remark he made—"Any muscle will work." And so it proved that it was not necessary to hold a pendulum or rod, but by just pressing one's thumb and forefinger together, the usual reactions would follow. Later I applied this method to map-reading. All that was necessary was to hold a pencil in one's fingers, and slightly tense the finger muscles. When the pencil is over a stream, the muscles contract, and not only that, but the pencil moves easily along the course of the stream. When off the stream, the pencil stops and the muscles relax.

In all the recent work I have done for farmers, I have always asked for a map and done the preliminary work, sitting in my study. Later I have gone to the various farms to confirm my findings, and I can say this, that I have never found any difference yet between my map locations, and locations on the spot. And, as I said in my last lecture, distance makes no difference.

A little while ago a brother of mine, a tea planter in Uganda, started a dairy business. He told me that on his estate there was a very waterless area that would be useful for his cattle, if water could be found. He sent me maps, which I returned saying that I could find only one stream crossing this field, which I marked. The depth I estimated at 67ft., and the volume about 1,000 g.p.h. A few months later I had a cable, which said, "Water struck at 64ft." Now two others in Uganda have sent me maps, one an African farmer, and the other a missionary. In both I have shown underground streams, and in each case, though no work has yet been completed, a local dowser has confirmed my findings. I have also done a considerable amount of work for a friend in Ceylon ; also

for people in India, and for various people in this country, who have sent me maps, the latest being a firm at Granton near Edinburgh, where a bore has been made, and a supply of 5,000 g.p.h. has been obtained.

Now one may ask—what are popular reactions to this type of dowsing. The first reaction generally is complete astonishment. " Fantastic ! Incredible ! " are the usual expressions it calls forth. And honestly I cannot blame disbelievers. I don't think anyone was more surprised than I was, when I found that showing water by means of a map really worked. But here the old adage " seeing is believing " proves to be true. Some years ago I was asked to give a lecture on dowsing to the students of a technical college. I could sense a good deal of scepticism before the end of the lecture, especially when I began to talk about map-reading. But after the lecture two students came to me, and asked if I could show them the position of wells in their gardens. I asked them to draw a rough plan of their gardens, and in each case I located the position of the wells accurately. That certainly changed the atmosphere.

Only last year a botanist, who had met my son-in-law in America, came to see us. He almost ridiculed the idea of finding water from a map. So I asked him if he knew of any surface stream near his house. He said there was one, and he drew me a plan of his house and its surroundings. I was able to show him the course of this stream and a place where it turned at quite a sharp angle. I think this shook him badly, though he did not actually capitulate !

One Sunday after taking services in a village church, I was asked in by the churchwarden, who was a fruit farmer. He showed me a map where he said there was a surface stream coming out of a bank. I showed him the direction from which it came before it emerged. A year later he told me that when he was about to dig through this bank, a local man said he knew the direction from which the stream came, which did not tally with what I had shown. However it proved that I was right, though in the other direction there was a dry channel, which showed that previously the stream had been coming from a different direction.

I don't know whether the Scriptural proverb that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and family can be applied to dowsers and their families. Though none of my children seem to have inherited my dowsing ability, I must say none of them are sceptical about it. And recently a son-in-law of ours, an officer in the army, who is shortly to be sent to Aden, has thought it worthwhile to send me some maps, in which he has marked several places to the north-east of Aden, where he says a supply of underground water would be useful. I have returned the maps showing some underground streams, and it remains to be seen whether my findings will be of any service to the army.

I am constantly being asked how this map-reading works and my only answer is that I don't know. But one can make guesses. My first guess has been that the subconscious mind moves in a fourth dimension, in which space is of little account, and that in this way one can get into touch with distant places. But lately I have been leaning towards another guess. To show what I mean I would like to use an illustration. But in using it I am very well aware that, to use philosophical language, "Analogy is no proof." But it seems to fit in with what I feel when my pencil travels happily and confidently across a map. When we want to get hold of facts of which we are ignorant, we go to an encyclopaedia or a reference library, and in this way we can find out a great deal of information about remote parts of the world. I often feel that there is a vast encyclopaedia of knowledge in the invisible world. Just as on maps we are shown all the surface streams in any country in the world, so the position, depth and volume of all underground streams everywhere, may be recorded in an invisible library, not accessible to most people. But the dowser is able to get into touch with this information by pinpointing a map. He is able in some way to penetrate into this reference library, and my experience is that the library has never let me down.

Whether map-reading will ever be accepted by the general public, I don't know. I think it is better not to depend on any attempted explanation of its method, but rather on its practical results. But dowsing in general I think is being looked upon with more favour than it used to be. And I am sure this is due very largely to the work of our Society. I believe it is as ordinary a gift as artistic or musical ability are gifts. Everybody can't paint or play the violin or compose poetry, nor can everyone be a dowser. But it is a good thing for everyone to see whether they can do anything in this direction. A little musical ability helps towards the appreciation of the great masters : a little skill in painting helps towards the appreciation of the world's beauty. And so I think a little skill in dowsing is a good thing in this very materialistic age. It must not be looked upon as a spiritual experience, but it is something which helps to put one in touch with the invisible, the intangible and the imponderable, and makes one realise that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in human philosophy. Good heavens, yes ! That was never truer than to-day, when human knowledge is reaching such gigantic proportions. For let it be remembered that dowsing does not need any high intellectual qualifications. Some of the best dowsers have been very simple folk, but to adapt a phrase from Kipling, they have been people who have been able to see farther through a stone wall than others. Would not this world be a better and a happier place if the general public could learn, even in a small way, to see through stone walls ?

In reply to one of several questions, the lecturer said that in dowsing on a map he never paid any attention to its orientation, as it made no difference to his result. Things like houses, trees, etc., should be accurately placed and the map should be to scale.

## MISCELLANY

BY W. S. COCKAYNE, B.Sc.

The Pioneer V rocket, which now orbits between the Earth and Venus, has been transmitting information back to Jodrell Bank over a distance of up to two million miles while using a radio transmitter of a mere five watts in power output. Although this is of little practical importance to Dowsers, the writer feels it ought equally to interest both the Physicalist and Mentalist schools of thought, since it appears to supply partial support to both sides.

The fact that intelligible signals were received over such distances from a source of trivial power seems remarkable ; but equally so is the fact that they were selectively detected and understood. It seems surprising when one considers the extent to which the original 5-watt signal could be dissipated in strength due to the inverse square law, and the scattering effects of microcosmic particles and the like. Nor can one entirely ignore the terrestial interferences arising from thunderstorms, atmospheric ionisations, and the multitudinous variety of electrical equipment that surround us.

One feels that the very weakness of the signal strength provides some support for those Physicalists who suspect that weak radiations, or fields of force, may detectably extend far enough to permit map-dowsing over considerable distances. But if this be accepted then one is left to marvel all the more at the extreme delicacy of the unknown receiving station that nature has built into the map-dowser who appears to " tune in " selectively for quality and quantity by a process of mental concentration.

An attempt could be made to evade the problem of the increasing sensitivity of the receiver with decreasing power of the transmitter, by assuming that electrical field or capacity effects provide an initial impulse for the dowsing phenomenon. The use of various capacity-sensitive circuits have, in the writer's opinion, caused some confusion since a proximity effect has sometimes been

attributed to some form of radiant ray. Thus when a capacity-tuned neon light circuit is tuned to its sensitive balance point the lamp can, and does, light up when various tangible materials are brought near to it, as also with the photoelectric and " heat " effects of illumination from other light sources.

Capacity assumptions, however, fail miserably to " explain " how some Dowsers obtain accurate information from symbolic witnesses, or from maps which certainly do not show the desired information, and may in fact be rough or inaccurate maps.

Pioneer V is reported to have confirmed a zone of ionisation some 20,000-28,000 miles from the earth, and later to have passed through a belt of magnetic turbulence which is currently thought due to the interaction between the earth's magnetic field with charged particles from the sun. It makes one wonder whether variations in the intensity of such zones may ultimately help to explain some of the less predictable reactions of Dowsers, and of the " sensitive sick."

To add to the general confusion it seems that another nine radio-stars have been discovered to be transmitting, from beyond the Milky Way, signals in the centimetric ranges that indicate various chemical reactions in gaseous clouds of hydrogen.

Meanwhile, on earth, a particle of so-called " anti-matter " is thought to have been generated by using ten billion volts. Its lifetime is thought to be one tenth of a thousand millionth of a second—so it is doubtful if this discovery will be of practical use to Dowsers. Nevertheless, this business of nuclear forces, and sub-atomic particles, ought really to interest Dowsers who thoughtfully speculate about fundamental forces and mechanisms. The perplexed Dowser who seeks a theoretical explanation for the facts of Dowsing should feel a pang of fellow sympathy for the atomic Physicists—who are equally perplexed by intangible forces and effects.

Some thirty sub-atomic particles are now recognised, most of which exist for only a tiny fraction of a second, before vanishing in a " puff " of energy. Only electrons, protons, neutrons and light-like waves are considered as stable—thus the average neutron lives to the hoary old age of eighteen and a half minutes ! The various particles are characterised by differences in mass, electric charge, and their lifetime ; which lifetime may end by mutual annihilation which produces a flash of light-like energy. (This is a botheration, since light energy behaves sometimes like a series of wave motions, and sometimes like a stream of particles—and the crux of the ultimate problem is presented by the duplicate behaviour of " light," as well as the unknown nature of electricity —even although the behaviour of electricity is well enough known). Most of the sub-atomic particles of " matter " have a twin of " anti-matter " which is similar in mass but opposite in electric charge. And when these " terrible twins " meet they promptly

annihilate each other to yield a burst of energy. Yet, somehow or other, when these various " particles " are correctly assembled together (with " nuclear charges " as the glue) the product is then conventional " matter " of durability sufficient to permit the existence of building societies and of life insurances !

Many Physicists—who are simple souls, and essentially human—feel that these particles are too numerous, and that some much more simple and fundamental " particle," force, or relationship is being somehow overlooked and missed. This quite simple emotion has engendered much thought and discussion in efforts to understand and appreciate the ideas of the General Field Theory of Relativity, and the meanings of the mathematical equations which serve as witnesses to the ideas of this theory. As with Dowsing, perplexity appears in the picture ! Differently charged particles gyrate in opposite directions, the nature and relationships of the fundamental forces is an uncertainty, and material masses vanish to give a flash of energy—which shows a dual nature ! And the correct interpretation of the mathematical witnesses requires insight and clear thinking—so that one suspects (a shade impertinently) that there must be times when Physicists would like to dip their heads in a bucket of cold water ; even if it *had* been discovered by a Dowser.

One may well ask how the Physicists got themselves into this horrid mess in attempting to describe the essential ingredients and fundamental fingerprints of tangible matter which becomes intangible during this process of dissection. The Physicists started as detectives, became like accountants, and now almost infringe on the procedures of Dowsing. Good accountants feel, quite logically, that nothing should ever get lost, and that debt and credit columns should balance in the grand total. The Physicists felt similarly : and at first started with accounts headed " Mass " and " Electric charges," but later were obliged to add " Energy balance " and " Nuclear charges." (These we may translate as " weight," " conventional electricity," " nuclear glue " and " light energy "—where light includes everything from candles to X-rays and beyond, provided it is measurable by instruments of some kind and can be related—even by theoretical guesswork—to its better-known relatives). Time is omitted since it is regarded as a non-variable constant—but the accountancy will get into a frantic mess if someone should prove that time is a rhythmically-elastic factor, perhaps disguised as something else !

The bookkeeping was fairly straightforward until someone " split " the atom, thus finding that " mass " and " energy " were transferable accounts, and sub-atomic fragments complicated the accountancy still more. Hence the story is quite a simple one—logically at least !

The atoms are dissected, or " smashed," with weighty and costly " tron-type " pendulums known conventionally as cyclotrons,

bevatrons, betatrons—for there are various members in the -tron family. When injected into such devices charged particles gyrate in circles and receive an electrical kick during each cycle until the particles are excited to such a sufficiently high state of energy that, when directed upon a suitably-sized atom, they will " split " the atom into fragments, and produce several generations of " terrible twins." So materialistic science gets involved in a whirling and pulsating mass of force-fields !

The conversion of tangible matter into intangible energy seems a bit perplexing until one thinks of a commonplace analogy. If one inserts a coin into a telephone box to contact a friend then a tangible piece of metal is lost, and replaced by sound and electrical waves. Whether the process is worthwhile or not is dependent on the speakers, and their purpose. On the whole there are some similarities between Physics and Dowsing, but the Physicists are better bookkeepers (at greater cost), while Dowsers have the advantage that pendulums do not vanish in a puff of smoke !

A recent article on bioluminescence in various organisms provides a welcome relief from the dizzy heights above. It seems that the nervous reactions of fishes are, visibly, more illuminating than the neuromuscular reactions of the Dowser, and leaves one to wonder in how many different ways a nervous system can give tangible evidence of its activity. The neuromuscular reaction of some Dowsers seems one way, and the biopotentials of the body that are detected by both medical diagnosticians and by acupuncturists is another. It seems that certain bacteria, fungi and fishes can glow with intentional or unintentional lights, by using certain light-producing cells of their body, or by housing illuminating guests.

This bioluminescent effect appears to have the double advantage of being observable by the human eye, and also capable of instrumental recording and analysis with photoelectric or spectroscopic instruments. And some characteristics seem strangely reminiscent of emotional parallels in human behaviour.

It seems that luminescence can occur in species of shell fish, shrimps, squids and various fishes, the light being sometimes red or yellow, but more commonly blue or blue-green in the wavelength region of some 4,200-5,400 Angström units. It appears that analysis of the light seems to show that the wavelength depends on the chemical structure of the light-generating cell of the species concerned.

One species of fish, which cannot produce light themselves, apparently act as host to bacterial guests who provide the desired light—but when a blackout is desired the light is obscured by a temporary screen, or else the bacterial home is rotated until, so to speak, the bacterial faces are turned to the wall. Other species achieve defence by deceit, either by emitting a luminous

cloud or else by shedding luminous scales to distract an aggressor, while the owner scuttles for safety in a self-imposed blackout. Others advertise for prey by dangling luminous attractions, or even exhibiting a luminous mouth or throat. Some dwellers in crevices are described as twinkling and glowing to diplomatically warn an intruder that the owner is still at home, while excitement or stimulation causes waves of light to pass over the skin surface of another group. It is hardly surprising to read that some light up and scintillate to attract mates : but one feels sympathetically amused to hear of one poor fish which glowed whenever it was shown the luminous dial of a wrist watch.

An impulse apparently passes through the nerves of the fish before the luminescent cells on the surface light up and glow—but the present writer wonders what signal was identified by the fish to produce the nerve impulse that resulted in luminescence —pressure waves, electrical ones, or capacity effects. (The former seem the easiest to accept !).

Once again the observed energy levels for the light processes seem astonishingly trivial, for it is stated that the energy output of the light produced by these marine organisms approximates to some one-tenth to one millionth of a microwatt falling on one square centimetre placed at a distance of one centimetre from the light cells. It is also stated that the human eye can react to a light intensity equivalent to some 100 billionths of a microwatt per square centimetre of eye surface.

Nevertheless it leaves one to wonder, both for processes such as these as well as for Dowsing, how much hidden and unidentifiable nervous energy is used in operating these processes which begin and end with such trivial passages of observable energy.

## DOWSING EXPERIENCES

**By F. E. BRAMLEY**

*Reprinted from a letter in* The Estate Magazine *of October,* 1938, *with the permission of the Editor and the Author. The author was at that time a member, and though the letter was written twenty-two years ago, it is of the same interest as it was then.*

It is twenty-six years ago since I first discovered I possessed the gift of dowsing. I was farming in the dry belt of Western Canada, when one of my neighbours engaged an American dowser

to locate a supply of water on his farm. Several of us laughed to see the rod turn strongly in his hands on certain spots, so he told us to try the rod ourselves. The others got no reaction, but I was amazed to find how powerfully it pulled in my hands. The dowser tested me out over the farm and said I was as good as himself. After this experience I was constantly sent for to locate supplies of water in the newly settled districts. Through the years I found abundant supplies in areas which had previously been considered waterless. In one Western Canadian town a borehole had been drilled to 500 feet without encountering any water. At a distance of only 100 yards away I located water, and had to use much persuasion to coax them to bore on my location. However, they tried on the site I marked, and the result was 275 feet of water which was struck at a depth of 300 feet. I can say with truth I never had a failure providing the boring or well-sinking was undertaken to the depth I estimated.

It takes much experience to be able to correctly estimate the depth at which water may be found, but I seldom have been more than from three to five feet off in my depth estimate. I can also give an approximate estimate of the gallons per hour which will be obtained. Since I returned to England six years ago I have had successful engagements finding minerals and plotting out ancient buried foundations, also tracing missing people for the police, in addition to my water-finding engagements.

In the letter written by " E.A.S." he says he was one day wearing rubber-soled shoes and this made him wonder if that was the reason he was unable to find water on the area he was prospecting over. I do not think this was the reason, as he states he tried the same area when wearing leather boots and got no reaction then. The real reason would be that there was no water under that area. In the Canadian springtime I frequently wore knee-length rubber boots and these did not put me out of commission. In order to test this theory out, a friend drove me in his car, which was travelling at thirty-five miles per hour, while I sat in the car beside him and held my rod in the usual manner. At intervals the rod reacted and indicated water. Each time this happened we stopped the car. On walking over each spot I located the underground stream which had caused the rod to react while I was sitting in the car. The body of the car is completely insulated from the ground by the rubber tyres and also the air inside them, so the insulation theory has no foundation.

It seems to be rather a common notion that a dowser has to have a hazel twig. Such is not the case, as the hazel twig has no particular virtues whatever in dowsing. The rod is merely an indicator, like the hands on a clock. In Canada I never used anything but willow rods, as in the West the hazel did not grow. The willows in spite of their suppleness would frequently smash in my hands and sometimes tear the skin off my fingers. This would

mean a trip of two or three miles to a ravine to obtain new rods, as on the prairie the only tree growth was scrub willows, which grew in sheltered ravines. Incidentally I had to grow new skin on my fingers, so for some time now I have employed light whalebone rods which are much more sensitive and do not exhaust me.

I also use a pendulum by which I estimate the depths and gallonage ; this is also used to carry the " sample " of mineral or other material for which I happen to be prospecting. Each mineral has what is known as a " serial number," which may be compared to the wavelength of a radio transmitting station, and I have not yet found two substances which have the same " serial numbers."

There are many pitfalls for the amateur dowser, as even water streams will produce " images " on each side of the actual stream ; and some of my engagements have been to find why a boring has been unsuccessful. I found the diviner had been misled by one of the " images," and had marked this for the boring site. Consequently the boring had struck no water, as the real stream was some distance away on the side of the borehole.

Radio-active soil has also been a cause of many failures both in searching for minerals and other buried objects. These spots I find will sometimes give a terrific pull on the rod, and are very tricky to deal with, as in addition to a strong pull on the rod, they also imitate the " serial number " of the mineral one is searching for. When I find a piece of ground giving me the action and " serial numbers " of all the samples of minerals which I place in my pendulum, I come to the conclusion that the spot is better left alone.

We read of buried treasure being located by some diviners and feverish digging being done on the spot. No treasure is unearthed, although the diviner's rod has been broken by the strong pull obtained on that spot. Then ridicule is hurled at the dowsers in general. The real cause, nine times out of ten, is the fact that the spot was radio-active soil and the dowser was unaware of the fact.

I am constantly experimenting, as there seems so many purposes to which the rod and pendulum may be put. For instance it is possible to indicate diseased spots in apparently healthy trees, and it may not be generally known, but some doctors who are endowed with the gift of dowsing, are successfully using the pendulum to diagnose the diseased organs in the human body. Even flowers have their own individuality, as I have often experimented with them. I have got friends to lay out a row of flowers of the same species on a table ; then while I have left the room they have removed a leaf and handed it to me. Holding the leaf in my hand I have walked along the row of flowers and my pendulum has indicated which flower the leaf was removed from. It would ignore all the other specimens. It is also possible to trace out a

line of land drains. The rod and pendulum when combined with certain coloured ribbons will also indicate whether samples of water are pure or unfit to drink.

Some of these statements may sound fantastic and far-fetched, but I have given many demonstrations with convincing results. Many theories have been advanced as to the reason why some people have the gift of water-finding. Dogs are capable of following a scent on the ground. They are more sensitive in this respect than human beings. My theory is that dowsers are more sensitive to electrical radiations than their fellow human beings.

I have tried experiments with friends to switch the radio on and off. With my right hand holding the pendulum and my left hand pointing towards the radio, there is no action from the pendulum. Immediately the radio is switched on, the pendulum will commence to gyrate anti-clockwise. It gives the same action when I am crossing a subterranean stream. When the radio is switched off, the pendulum ceases to gyrate. It also does the same when I have left the stream behind me. To be near an electrical generator or where much electricity is being used, positively makes me feel ill, and I have met another well-known dowser who experiences the same effects.

Minerals and other bodies each seem to emit a radiation of their own, and hence the " serial numbers " obtained from the revolutions of the rod. This again is similar to tuning-in to the frequency or wave-length of a radio transmitting station.

One day while prospecting for water on a large estate in Yorkshire, the agent looked at me with amazement when I stopped after tracing a subterranean stream for some distance. I was busy testing for the depth and gallons per hour. He watched the action of my pendulum and rod and said : " It looks like witchcraft to me ; did you know they used to burn people at the stake for that years ago ? " However on that same site they obtained the exact gallons per hour and within three feet of the depth I estimated, and I got a very fine testimonial from them.

As I travel around, it is pitiful to see in times of drought the stagnant supplies of water in depleted ponds which cattle and horses are compelled to drink. One of the greatest blessings which the Creator gave to mankind and his creatures on earth is a supply of pure water.

" *For in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water.*" So give the dowser a kindly thought, for he is helping to place this precious gift of water in the hands of his fellow-men.

# ON HOLIDAY IN CALIFORNIA

BY MAJOR G. L. BULLOCK

An escape to the sun from the gloom of winter is always a pleasant prospect. This seemed to me to be particularly true last January, as I headed south from the cold and the damp of coastal British Columbia. One of the final things I did in the usual last-minute rush was to shove a couple of rods and a motor-scope into the boot of the car.

Driving down the long road to California for the first time, I considered the matter and decided that my last-minute thought was a good one. For the last few years I have been doing a certain amount of work every year divining—mostly for farmers short of water. California is notoriously short of water in parts with bore holes of considerable depth—unlike British Columbia, where much of the water is close to the surface. This, I thought, will give me a wonderful opportunity for improving my divining ability by working out my estimate as to depth and flow, and then checking the accuracy of my figures with the owner of the bore hole ; oil was another interesting thought as I had had no experience of it.

Several groups of oil derricks close to the road between San Francisco and Los Angeles aroused my interest, but closer examination was not attractive as it was pouring with rain. However, the reaction obtained with my bare hand made it clear beyond doubt that I am responsive to oil ; in fact the violence of the reaction astonished me. Perhaps I should mention here that the more dowsing I do, the more I find I am coming to rely on my hand both for divining at a distance and when making my final calculations.

After a couple of days in Los Angeles, we set off for the desert a hundred miles to the east. Amongst the date groves here I found ample opportunity for checking my estimates as to depth and quantity as most of them obtain their water from wells of considerable depth. One drawback was that, usually having a carload of passengers, I could not keep people waiting whilst I made exhaustive tests, and so had to work quickly. The methods I adopted were the use of my hand and my watch. For depth, holding my hand out at breast level, I took the time until my hand was forced down by the reaction to my knee. In every case I found one second equalled three feet with a high degree of accuracy. I will never forget one date-farmer's face as, after explaining the purpose of my visit, I informed him he was drawing water from 365 feet. " Yes," he replied, " from 360 feet actually —but how do you do it, you haven't got a rod or anything." For the flow I adopted a method of counting out aloud either in gallons per minute or hour using my hand in the same way. Here again I found I achieved reasonable accuracy though not comparable with depth figures.

Whilst in the desert I carried out two commissions, one on a four-acre plot being subdivided and the other for the week-end cottage on a hillside for a man connected with the film industry. I found ample water for his cottage at 17 feet. All the time I felt he was highly suspicious and afterwards I heard that he thought it smacked of necromancy and was going to consult a geologist!

I then had a fortnight in Los Angeles. An interesting sight along the main roads is that here and there are pumps drawing up the oil. One was close by a friend's house. As there were several people with me I could not stop, but located it on the map and, when I got back to where I was staying, I worked out the depth and flow off the map as 4,500 feet and 300 gallons a day. I then rang up my friend eight miles away and asked him to find out, if he could, the exact figures. In the evening he rang me back and said he had found out from the garage next door to the well that it was just over 4,000 feet deep and had a flow of 200 gallons a day—sometimes a little more or less and demanded to know how it was done! I found out that, working on the map, one can locate roughly the location of an oil field by merely moving one's hand slowly across the map and about a quarter of an inch above it. It seems that, by having one's hand just off the map, one gets the reaction to the oil but also one's hand is drawn towards the "high spots," thus saving much time when delineating them more accurately later.

Owing to time factor there was little opportunity for practising dowsing on the return journey. However, taking the coast road back, it was interesting to see the amount of off-shore wells there were. It also afforded an excellent opportunity for long-distance dowsing—again with my hand, and the longest reaction I got was about eight miles. The difficulty here was that there appeared to be oil in many spots where there were no off-shore wells yet—otherwise I feel I might have got reactions at a longer distance.

My final effort was at the Olympia Brewery in Washington, where we stopped to go over the plant and have a free glass of beer! Possibly helped by the beer, I managed to locate the depth of their wells with a 3% error.

So ended an enjoyable holiday—and an instructive one as far as dowsing is concerned. All the time I realise how little I know about it and how much there is to learn.

# DOWSING IN THE KALAHARI

BY MARGARET SEAL

The Kalahari region of South Africa, north of the Orange River, is quite different in its physical characteristics to the Karroo area further South. It is more a Savannah grassland, whereas the Karroo has low bush and succulents. In the Kalahari they had had a severe drought for the last 4½ years, consequently the whole underground water table level had dropped and boreholes which were consistent and quite strong had gradually yielded less and less water, and during the last year had dried up altogether.

In most cases the light rain that has fallen from time to time has been sufficient to keep the grass going, but quite inadequate for the water needs of the territory. It is an area where farmers carry large stocks of cattle, sheep and goats, and along the Orange River itself lucerne and cotton are grown.

I was engaged to go and dowse for water on three farms in the Kalahari for a group of farmers, and flew from Cape Town to Upington, arriving there at about 11 a.m. Upington itself has tarred roads, but beyond there is one main road in the general direction of Johannesburg, and one road to the South; for the rest there are farm tracks or no roads at all, and one must make one's way as best one can through the bush.

We travelled all the afternoon in a Mercedes-Benz, followed by a ¾-ton truck which we were going to use when the going got too rough for the Mercedes-Benz. Twice we had to dig the Mercedes-Benz out of red sand; it was so hot on the sand that it became sheer agony to stand on it as it burnt through the soles of our shoes.

The farm we were heading for I had already worked on on a map prior to undertaking the journey and so had a general guide as to the direction in which we were to travel. I had obtained a reaction in the northern apex of the farm, and we now switched over to the open van and headed across the hillocks and grass, skirted the thorn trees and tried to dodge the mouse holes, antbear holes and antheaps and the hillocks of sand which were impassable. It was a gruelling ride travelling across open veld like this, and I felt like a Cossack dancer as I danced up and down on my haunches!

Every now and again, when the van stopped, I would point my finger and move my arm across the horizon trying to obtain an indication as to where the water might be. Perhaps I should explain here that I do not use a pendulum or other instrument, but can "feel" the water or mineral as it causes my hands to vibrate when I point in that direction.

Gradually we moved towards the spot that felt strongest to me, the spot that I felt to be the most likely which I had marked on the map, and there I went to test. My usual method of working

is to hold my hands together in front of me and to walk towards the area until my hands point straight down. I then move backwards and forwards so as to find the direction of the stream and to locate its borders.

Having done this, and holding my hands together, I then start to ascertain the gallonage by merely counting aloud " 100 gallons, 200 gallons," etc., until my hands cease to move up and down. I use exactly the same procedure for finding depth and say " 10 feet, 20 feet," etc.

The next question from the farmer is invariably " Where is the best place to bore? " Here I follow the stream as far as I can holding my hands together in front of me, fingers pointing straight ahead, and when they rise up then I know I am over the area which is best for boring.

From there we travelled to another part of the farm about six miles away where an independent borer had undertaken to find water and was now approaching 530 feet without success. I was asked to test his borehole and see if there was a likelihood of water further down, but could get no reaction whatever. I must say I was not very popular with the borer when I gave my verdict! I subsequently heard that they went down to 600 feet, found no water and abandoned that hole.

We then had to return to the homestead which was an another farm, as we had been working on a cattle ranch only, and we reached the house at 1 a.m.

Next morning, about 7 o'clock, we were off again. I checked several boreholes that had already been sunk but which had ceased to yield as much water as formerly owing to the drought. The farmer wished to know whether by boring deeper he would succeed in getting any more water. By checking the quantity of water which I divined with the actual amount they were receiving I was able to ascertain whether it would be of any value boring further.

There was one amusing incident. We went to a farmer nearby who, on being told of my visit, said it was all the devil's work and would have nothing to do with it, but was sufficiently intrigued by the devil to want to test me out anyway. About 20 yards away from the house there was a large borehole with two big tanks nearby. To any casual observer this would certainly indicate that the water used by the house came from this borehole. I went through the usual procedure of checking the water for depth and quantity, and went on to try it for taste, which is very important to farmers; quite often boreholes had been sunk and the water has proved quite undrinkable. So it was in this case. As I " tasted " the water (I go through the motions of tasting with my mouth) it felt awful, and I turned to the farmer remarking: " Surely you don't use this water, it is enough to give you diarrhoea." He stared at me in amazement, and then told me that the borehole had been

sunk on the advice of the Government borer, but that when the water was found it proved to be almost pure Glauber salts!

In all, on the second day, I checked 10 boreholes and divined two new ones. The problem of the drought was so acute that my farmer had laid 2in. plastic piping for a distance of 10 miles across a low mountain range so as to bring water from a strong borehole into the cattle camps where the boreholes had dried up.

On this short trip I travelled altogether about 500 miles before returning to Upington airport.

To overcome the exhaustion which I feel after divining, I have found from experience that I can keep on working for an indefinite period provided I drink a lot of water. We had several large plastic jars full of water and I drank almost continually, and I can say that at the end of the day I still had sufficient power and strength to go divining, whereas I know that if I had not drunk vast quantities of water I should not have been able to work for more than two hours at a stretch. My capacity for water may have been so large because of the intense heat.

A few weeks after my return to Cape Town I had news to the effect that they had found water at the first borehole and as far as depth, quantity and taste were concerned it was as I had divined. I was exceedingly pleased to have this news as on this farm they had had to trek* with their cattle and sheep as all other boreholes had failed, and although they had grass there was no water at all for the animals. Now, having obtained this water, they were able to have the animals brought back on to the land again, and no doubt this particular borehole saved the farm from ruin.

* **Trek : move or migrate (i.e. to another place where there was water).**

## A DISAPPOINTED DOWSER

THERE WAS NEVER ANY RECOGNITION FOR THE POOR PERSON WITH A GIFT

FROM A CORRESPONDENT



Joe was more than a water diviner, he was a man with a mission. It was his unshakeable belief that the subterranean waters which make a rod bend in the hands of a dowser, or diviner, send up rays into the atmosphere, and that those rays cause much of the rheumatism with which mankind is afflicted.

His ambition was to discover some means by which the dowser—and, therefore, the rheumatic sufferer—might be insulated from the rays ; in this he succeeded. Thereafter, Joe felt it his mission to persuade doctors, health authorities, and even governments, to take over the secret of his discovery ; in that he failed. His secret died with him.

When first I met Joe he was an old man, employed as a gardener in the West Country. I was one of the few people to whom he ever showed some notes that he had laboriously written on the connexion between water divining and rheumatism. In his worn and crumpled foolscap pages two words which frequently occurred always began with a capital letter : Power and Gift.

Not for Joe those doubts and uncertainties that assail the scientific mind when it tries to give a rational explanation of dowsing and divining. Joe knew for a certainty that what made the rod bend in his hands, however hard he might try to prevent it bending, was a power transmitted to the rod whenever he was in contact with the rays coming up from underground water.

But when I first watched Joe go into action he did not even bother to hold a rod, for he was on his home pitch and had known for years the course of every underground stream of water thereabouts. He warned me in solemn tones of what was about to happen, and I stood waiting for it to come to pass.

Joe advanced some twenty paces with outstretched arms, his shirtsleeves rolled up. Then, as he reached the area of subterranean water, his arms began to twitch and, a few paces farther on, they were cramped and contorted with pain. I stood aghast at seeing him so sadly stricken.

Then, as he moved still farther on, out of the area of hidden water, his arms became relaxed and the pain vanished. As Joe explained it, he was crippled with rheumatism while he was immediately above the underground water and he was freed from it when he moved away from the water.

Joe then took from his pocket a small bottle of lotion and smeared a little of it on his arms. Now when he walked over exactly the same ground again his outstretched arms were completely unaffected by the hidden water. That is to say, they were insulated from its rays and from the Power.

Joe's insulating lotion represented the achievement of his ambition. He was no scientist but a humble working gardener, and figured out the formula for his lotion by observation and deduction. He discovered by dowsing, for example, that every tree in his part of the country which had been struck by lightning stood directly over subterranean water and was, therefore, subject to the rays and the Power coming from such water. And so, to Joe's way of thinking, a person susceptible to the ray and the

Power—a sufferer from rheumatism—is affected by them when sitting in a wooden chair or lying in a spring bed above subterranean water.

Joe, as a good countryman, also knew that the sting of a bee, often claimed as a cure for rheumatism, does sometimes relieve folk of their rheumatic pains for a while. Accordingly, he went to the flowers visited by bees in his search for a lotion that would relieve rheumatic sufferers by insulating them (and water diviners) from the Power emanating from the rays sent up by the subterranean waters.

Thus Joe produced his lotion. I could not doubt its efficacy as a preparation for insulating Joe, the water diviner, from the Power and the ray, since I had seen him smear the stuff on his arms and walk over the hidden water unaffected where before his outstretched arms had gone into painful contortions. But I could not, offhand, share Joe's belief in his lotion as a relief for rheumatism. It saddened poor old Joe, though he was accustomed to meeting doubters like me.

Joe's instructions for the use of his lotion to relieve rheumatism were to rub it on the soles of the feet and, in certain cases, to set the four legs of one's bed in saucers containing a small quantity of the lotion. The idea, of course, was to insulate the sufferer from the Power coming up from underground water.

The old man was a good gardener and a superb water diviner, but he was no salesman. He obtained customers for his lotion by the hard method of selling from a soap box in the market place here and there. There were even spasmodic bursts of enthusiasm for this " infallible remedy " and testimonials from some who had found relief in it. But all that was past when I met Joe and he had tired of his efforts at salesmanship.

He was, in fact, a disappointed old man who could never quite grasp why it was that doctors and health authorities would not buy from him the secret of his formula. As the closing words of his laboriously written notes expressed it: " . . . The laying on of hands also was carried out by persons with a Gift ; of late years it is education and money, no poor person with any Gift would be recognised today."

He was dead long before our land was blessed with a national health service, but even were he still alive he would find things equally hard for the poor person with a Gift.

# NOTES AND NEWS

In view of the recent case which largely concerned the use of radionic instruments, the following extract from the article entitled "Nothing New Under the Sun," by Dr. Martin Parkinson, in *B.S.D.J.*, Vol. XII, page 138, is reprinted below:

"Our survey would not be complete without a short description of another instrument which is more specialized in technique and more local in origin. Basically, it consists of a rubbing device, which is manipulated by the hand or the fingers while varied data or formulae are operated mentally or mechanically (i.e., certain auxiliaries to the device such as dials, are given certain values which have been accepted as conventions or which have been inculcated beforehand), until a "stick" is encountered. This means that the fingers can no longer move freely over the device being stroked; and the hand can no longer move the disc which has been freely moving over another similar one up to that time under circular manipulation. In the accepted convention, the answer sought is where on or what concept or word, the "stick" becomes apparent.

"The original of this instrument is called the Iwa oracle. It is used by the witch doctors of the Azande tribe in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in East Africa. An original may be seen in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum collection, "The Medicine of Aboriginal Peoples." Its modern and recent counterpart is the class of instruments called Radionic, which have been used for Radiesthetic diagnosis in medicine and other fields. Various versions have been created by Abrams, Boyd, Whiting, Leprince, Regnault, Starr-White, Colson, Richards, Abbott, Parsons, Wigglesworth, MacManus, Martin, Drown and De La Warr. The elaborate electronic-cum-radio theory to systematise the procedures is in final analysis, the same convention as used by the East African witch doctor."

* * * *

The following is an extract from a letter of April 21st from Mr. A. C. Chambers, a new member, of Marleston, South Australia. Referring to the prevalent scepticism he writes:

"The people here never stop to think how our wells were sought, before the University or Geologists and Mines Departments were established, in the early days of the pioneers of this State. Every now and then one picks up the daily paper and reads how a person has nearly fallen down a 10 or 20ft. hole which has appeared in their yard overnight, which were wells of the early days and the timbers had rotted and caved in, leaving about 18in. of soil over the timber. No one knew that the wells were there. Only a few weeks ago a well collapsed after a truck had gone over it inside a factory. Luckily it was shallow and the well was almost full of

bricks and bottles. The glass-works reckon that the bottles were English blown and had been in the well over 70 years."

* * * *

Mr. R. C. Willey, of Schenectady, reports in a letter of June 25th that he put in a 15-minute programme on the General Electric Company Station this spring. "The programme was planned to demonstrate several ways in which the dowsing force works on devices, including some original methods which I have worked out. I aided the programme by holding a seasoned forked stick against the pull so that it broke in sight of the viewers on the screen."

* * * *

*The Sunday Standard Times* (New Bedford, Mass.) of July 3rd contains an account of an interview by their reporter, Mr. Earle D. Wilson, with our member, Mr. Roger Savaria, which convinced him of the reality of dowsing. A further interview reported in the issue of the same paper of July 3rd with an account of experiments on map-dowsing was even more satisfactory.

* * * *

The Rev. Vernon L. Cameron has sent us an account from *The Daily Enterprise* (Riverside County, California) of April 23rd of a case in which he was charged for giving medical treatment to two persons, an unnamed woman and a man, David A. May, investigator for the State Board of Medical Examiners. Cameron pleaded guilty to both charges, saying that he had been misinformed about his rights and privileges as an ordained minister, and explained the use of his Aurameter to the Municipal Judge, Elwood M. Rich. He was sentenced to a fine of 524 dollars, a year in the County Jail and five years probation for practising medicine and healing without a valid medical certificate from the State of California." The jail sentence was suspended.

As a result of this case, Mr. Cameron states that he is giving up all activities except water locating and map-dowsing.

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In the *Psychic Observer* (Southern Pines, N.C.) of April 25th, "Phenomonist" describes in a long article the nature and scope of Radiesthesia, and gives actual examples of its use.

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In the *South Devon Journal* of April 27th there is a long article with a photo of our veteran member, Mr. W. H. Burgoyne, describing an interview in which he gave an account of his methods.

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An article in *The Morning Call* (Allentown, Pa.) of April 28th describes the activities as a dowser of Mr. Sylvester L. Rothenburger, the postmaster of Oley. It states that he has been dowsing for more than half of his 66 years, and enjoys showing people how it is done—right in his post office.

*The Daily Packet and Times* (Orillia, Ontario) of May 6th mentions a new occupational hazard which dowsers may experience —but, fortunately, not in this country. In search of water, Mr. Henry Whitney, 45-year-old well digger, was confronted by a 3ft. rattlesnake, which he dispatched with the branch of a dead tree. He did not intend to return to the same spot having been warned by an Indian that he would find the snake's mate at the same spot within 24 hours.

* * * *

Since the Congress at Moor Park College took place Mr. W. H. Burgoyne has again been successful in finding a lost watch. He writes as follows: "On Saturday, July 30th, a young man lost a gold wristlet watch with a metal strap on the beach at Torcross. As there was a large crowd around I was afraid it was a hopeless case, but having persuaded the crowd to keep at a distance, I used again the solar method and in 20 minutes the owner had his watch on again.

* * * *

In a letter of August 3rd, 1960, Mr. H. O. Busby (B.S.D.), writes:

"I have had quite an interesting experience lately with 'magmatic' water. Some years ago my first seeking for magmatic water resulted in a bore 384ft. deep. This depth was due to my not noticing that the stream from the spring head had dived down into a fault, shortly after leaving the spring head. The site is on the top of a small hill on which the house is built. The water rises about 300ft. in the bore, i.e. to about 80 or 90 ft. from the surface.

Not long since, having found that there were magmatic springs at a much shallower depth than realised formerly, I set about examining some of them, and finally found one close to the deep bore, which seemed to be only about 8ft. from the surface. There is rock right to the surface at the site, and I managed to punch a two-inch hole down and get water at about the 8ft. I decided to put a small well down at the spot. I put it down to 6ft. by myself, with the help of explosive; then put two of my employees to depth it to 10 feet. Water seeped in slowly through cracks, so I had another small hole put a further 6ft. into the bottom, and a small explosive charge to shatter it a little.

A couple of days ago I measured 2ft. of water in the bottom, but the next morning I found the well full up to five inches from the surface, showing that the spring had broken in. As this well is only 7ft. from the deep bore, there is no connection between the two supplies. I shall test the quantity of the flow as soon as possible."

# REVIEWS

## LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

### April

p. 99. Cure of Cancer.—It was through studying the great pyramid and, even more, the works of Chaumery and Belizal on "Green-Negative" that J. H. Jurascovitch of Canada, with the help of a university professor, investigated the treatment of cancer by means of colours and a radiesthetic battery or "pile." A radiesthetist of long standing, Mr. Jurascovitch, has been especially interested in colours and symbols. Distant treatment is given, a bloodspot of the patient being placed in the apparatus. A case is recorded in which a journalist was apparently cured of cancer and has remained so for two years.

p. 103. Colours in radiesthesia.—This is a discourse on colours by Franco A. Calvario, of Rome, translated from the Italian. He emphasises the necessity of specifying what gradation of colour is required when employing a colour for purposes of syntonisation. For instance, there are many gradations of the colour grey, each with its own place in the spectrum. In Italy a committee has been set up by *Cespera* to study the choice and denomination of colours to be used in radiesthesia, and Signor Calvario thinks that all countries will have to co-operate in the adoption of suitable colour standards.

p. 105. New method of avoiding errors.—Often people make mistakes in their radiesthetic researches when trying to gain information concerning themselves and their own activities. They may be over-anxious to get an answer "Yes" or "No," and the answer may be coloured by their own wishes. A. Bernard, director of *l'Ecole de Psycho-Radiesthésie et de Développement Individuel du Cercle "Le Scarabée,"* of Brussels, reproduces a diagram which can be employed in such researches, and which is intended to help the operator to avoid pitfalls like those mentioned above.

p. 107. Forecasting the weather.—Andre Lemma gives two diagrams from which, he claims, the kind of weather, the direction and force of the wind and also temperature and humidity, can be determined in advance.

p. 109. New aspects on the secret number.—It is stated that a subscriber living in the Belgian Congo has found every day since April, 1958, the correct number to carry and his magnetic power. As a result he has noticed an amelioration of the general run of problems and a feeling of well-being and greater self-assurance. It was found that the level of magnetic power varied in a similar way to the numbers, for which more than one possible explanation is suggested.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 113. Virtues of old dead languages and the physical influence of words.—This article by "Marco Polo" gives a diagram comprising a double decagon and the names of various fruits written in ancient Greek inside the decagon. Certain radiesthetic powers are claimed for this diagram, including the relief of illness.

p. 115. Some like it hot!—This note says, amongst other things, that a heated pendulum gives stronger and more precise reactions than an unheated one.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 117. The vibration Omega (ex Green-Negative) in agriculture or horticulture.—L. Poblin (B.S.D.) writes that since his article in the

September number of *L.R.P.T.* on this subject, his pendulum has indicated a drawing giving a radiation stronger and closer to Enel's vibration of Omega. Mr. Poblin then attempted to obtain this same radiation with numbers, and he obtained by pendulum the number 6384 which, after valorisation, does effect this and even provides a stronger action than that of the drawing. In each case the action is increased by enclosing the drawing or number inside a circle. Water is charged with the radiation produced and used for improving the soil.

p. 119. The gods thirst.—In *La Libre Belgique*, for February 20th and 21st, there appeared an interview with an analytical chemist, M. Charles Dozinel, who gives instances of grave errors and inaccuracies occurring in chemical laboratories. The article concludes with the comment that radiesthetists have nothing to envy in the scientific world and, taking everything into consideration, they fail less often than those working on orthodox lines.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 121. Gold and diamonds.—When he sees the ease with which Mr. Busby can charge pebbles with beneficent force, it makes the writer of this article think of the strange forces which certain jewels have stored in them. Without doubt, he goes on, gold possesses a prestige inscribed in its atoms. Astrology and magic explain this better than modern science. There is something else than energy in the universe, properties that are living, mental and spiritual, which science will certainly discover in its own good time—when it will rediscover what the Chinese knew some thousands of years ago! But we radiesthetists need not wait until then, since we can recognize these forces with rod or pendulum, even when they are hidden in jewels.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 122. Listening to the planets.—This is the third article by A. Vandenhoff, director of *C.I.E.R.*

MAY

p. 131. Prolonging your holidays.—In travelling you often find there are places which provide for you a wonderful sense of contentment and well-being. It is suggested that the good effect of such places can be recaptured if colour photographs of them are taken at the time of your visit and the views are projected on a screen. It is claimed that such photographic views are true witnesses of the places they represent, and that in looking at them you receive radiations of the soil, climate and other attributes belonging to them—whether of a physical or psychic nature.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 132. Schema-tests.—If it is relatively easy to use the pendulum for all sorts of researches, one is sometimes perplexed by the numerous methods, more or less logical and more or less arbitrary, which are available. A. Bernard suggests a simple means of discovering information about a research or how it should be carried out, employing the pendulum to give answers to predetermined questions, such questions being designed to eliminate all factors in the research not strictly apposite.

p. 135. The always young science of alchemy.—The gist of this article by F. Servranx is that alchemy is always valid and has nothing to learn from modern chemistry; on the contrary, it should have much to teach it.

p. 137. Shock treatment with Green-Positive.—In this second article on " radionics " J. H. Jurascovitch illustrates a diagram taken from the book by Colonel Churchward, *Cosmic Forces of Mu*. Tested

with a Universal Pendulum, the diagram reacts to Green-Positive. The Green-Positive influence given off by this diagram can be passed through a colour filter to produce a modified influence or force claimed to be effective in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

p. 139. Distant prospection without a plan.—A plan used in map dowsing may contain features which suggest the wrong solution to the subsconcious mind of the operator. For instance, if a search is made for a lost child, the radiesthetist may wrongly conclude that it will be found in a wood as shown on the plan. Another method is to find by simple divining methods the direction and distance from the operator at which the child will be found, and whether it will be found above or below ground. If, for instance, the pendulum indicates that the child is 10ft. below ground and the place indicated is at a river, it will be concluded that the child fell into the river and will be discovered 10ft. below the bank.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 141.—Artificial mineral waters.—" Apollonius " states that he has tried for many years—and succeeded—in making artificial mineral waters by various means, the most practical being that by which names of substances are employed to impregnate water samples, such as sulphur, magnesium, etc. Such artificial waters are said to compare well with natural waters.

p. 142. Thought waves.—Charles François reproduces the diagram of an apparatus which he has employed for experiments on thought waves. He posed the question whether electro-magnetic waves play a part in the transfer of waves of thought. His experiments with this apparatus lead him to think that they do.

p. 145. How to reduce or cut out smoking.—W. Herrinckx recommends a gargle of silver nitrate solution to bring about a distaste for tobacco in any form. But silver nitrate has its dangers, and he prefers the less drastic method of taking a course of homoeopathic remedies in rotation on succeeding days, viz. Caladium 3, Plantago 3 and Lobelia Inflata 3. Early each morning one takes four granules of the appropriate remedy, returning to Caladium on the fourth day. This treatment should produce a progressive aversion to tobacco. M. Herrinckx disapproves of a sudden and complete cessation of smoking, as this can cause aggravations, but it would appear that this is unlikely in a healthy subject.

p. 147. Will the sense of smell explain the sixth sense ?—The origin of smell is much to the fore these days in scientific circles, and this note asks whether it may not be partly explained by an emission of waves or even by an echo, as in radar. It is suggested that scientists, when investigating this subject, will confirm that all bodies emit waves susceptible of being detected by a human being and in this way they will rediscover . . . radiesthesia !

p. 148. Psychological help.—W. Servranx reproduces a diagram consisting of a 180° disc divided into twelve segments. Each segment is labelled to represent a possible factor needing attention in any case considered, and the factor or factors requiring attention are decided by pendulum.

p. 151. Chromo-radiesthesia.—Alfred Vandenhoff, Director of *C.I.E.R.*, tells us that his society has made a special study of colours for radiesthetic use, and has selected six plastic screens which, in suitable combinations, provide 20 different tints. He describes how

various substances can be impregnated with pre-selected colour tints and outlines some of the uses to which they can be put.

p. 154. Trouble from mattresses.—A reader in the United States, Mr. C. Gourbaisville, has found in pendulum experiments on the cause of certain allergies that foam rubber mattresses are a danger to health. But with the pendulum he also discovered the remedy—to put the mattress inside a plastic bag.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 155. Nutrition.—L. Herbulot puts in a plea for vegetarianism and no more slaughter of animals. But then wholemeal bread is essential. A Dr. Anisch has written that wheat is so marvellously constituted that one could live on it and a little oil alone without being undernourished. The writer equally advocates the giving up of alcohol.

p. 156. White or wholemeal bread.—H. Rahier contends that in diet variety is the most important thing and that even the constant use of wholemeal bread may be inadvisable from the point of view of calcium metabolism.

p. 157. *G.I.O.R.*—It is stated that *Groupements International pour l'Organisation de la Radiesthésie* (8 Rue de Surène, Paris, 8e) has been recognized by the French Government, who has agreed to the title of *Société Internationale*.

JUNE

p. 163. The chromatic circle.—In this article L. Declercq illustrates the chromatic circle, consisting of the names of 16 colours arranged equidistantly inside a circle, positions on the circle representing the different compass points. For instance, violet represent north, green east, red south and neutral grey west. The writer describes possible methods of detection of colour radiations, but adds that these can only be employed during daylight.

p. 164. Inspiration.—It is stated that radiesthesia explains very well the phenomenon known as inspiration. The inspiration of an artist is only a question of accord, of syntonisation, of orientation in one direction, which puts the subject in contact with the etheric currents and corresponding mental currents of the universe. More specifically, in the case of inspiration in a musician, there is syntonisation between his " mental orientation " and the universe of sound.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 165. Cancer detection.—J. M. Jurascovitch, of Montreal, Canada, illustrates a 180° disc designed specifically for the diagnosis of cancer.

p. 166. Prospections as an exercise.—Sometimes a beginner would like to attempt prospections for water, oil, minerals, etc., without having the opportunity of making them. For such persons a diagram is reproduced in this article which (it is claimed) can send out the influence of a liquid or solid in one direction over a distance of several hundred metres, provided that a small sample of the liquid or solid is available. Naturally, training for depth-finding cannot be practised by this method. —*L.R.P.T.*

p. 169. Proof will settle nothing! Under this title the writer explains the difficulties which advocates of radionic techniques face in view of the fact that the basis of radionics does not come within the field of orthodox physics, and is thus all too easily labelled as charlatanism by orthodox scientists.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 171. Energy drawings.—Jean Martin reproduces a diagram claimed to give off an influence producing a relaxing effect and a sense of well-being. All that is necessary is for the subject to sit in an armchair or lie on a sofa in front of the diagram for an hour. The diagram is not

intended to produce sleep, although this may happen for some people.

p. 173. Coloured pendulums.—Mlle H. Poreye uses seven pendulums in her radiesthetic work, each representing one of the seven colours of the solar spectrum, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. She also uses a white or neutral pendulum for control purposes. She outlines in this article the different researches she uses the different pendulums for, and finds that they enable her to obtain better results with the minumum of fatigue, and to tackle successfully problems which could not be solved without them.

p. 177. Arranging your holidays.—A. Bernard shows how you can use the pendulum to arrange your holidays—to choose a suitable agency, the country to visit and the best time to go.

p. 179. Children on holiday.—H. Rahier thinks that the holidays are a suitable time to get children and young people interested in radiesthesia. They should have their own rod or pendulum and be initiated into simple exercises, such as the detection of underground water, wells and their sources, and finding the cardinal points of the compass with the pendulum. They should then be allowed to practise these exercises on their own. Later they can learn how to decide on the potability of water (controlled by pure violet), food which agrees with them and just how much is good for them. More advanced exercises, such as the search for lost objects, are also suggested.

p. 181. Artificial climatisation.—J. Bervroux describes a method of improving the " atmosphere " of your home. You find some place on a map whose climatic influence harmonises with your home, and by the technique described, you then bring that influence into your home. Persons residing there will experience a new sense of well-being, and in case you think this can only be a matter of auto-suggestion, the writer invites you to notice any change in your domestic pets. He concludes that when you have succeeded in full in this experiment, you can have some joyous moments convincing other radiesthetists who have hitherto maintained that words have no possible action and the valorisation of a decagon does not exist.

p. 182. A diagnostic and treatment radionic instrument.—This article, based on information given in *Exdocin*, describes a radionic instrument fitted with six rheostats.

p. 188. " Sound-Radar."—Charles Francois illustrates by means of a diagram this apparatus, suitable for detecting metals, carbon, water, oil, etc., in the subsoil. The principle of the apparatus is said to be similar to radar.

p. 190. Anonymous letters.—Suggestions are given for dealing with anonymous letters. The pendulum can help you to determine the sender's physical characteristics and the place from which the letter was sent.—*L.R.P.T.* V.D.W.

## CESPERA

### Bulletin No. 10. February, 1960

In the final paragraph of the last Report, a lady from California described how every time she leaned against a tree, or even touched it with her finger, the tree oscillated backwards and forwards. She asked if other people had similar experiences, and the Editor invited remarks from readers.

One is given from Signora Pancera of Padua, who refers to the famous work of the Indian Botanist, J. C. Rose, and his crescograph which

enabled him to measure the different movements not only in plants, but also in inorganic materials. He maintained that plants especially, possess a sensitive nervous system which responds to an emotive complex. When his instrument was attached to a fern, the screen reflected an enlarged shadow of the plant, and the plant seemed to be growing gradually. When he touched the tip of the fern with a little bar of iron all this ceased, but the movements were renewed when the bar was removed. He succeeded in transplanting a large tree after chloroforming it! Sensibility-graphs of the apparatus prove that plants possess a circulatory system; their movements corresponding to blood-pressure in animals. He predicted that, with the use of his "Sound-cardiograph," the practice of Vivisection on plants would replace that on animals some day.

An interesting account is given of the function of a Symbol. The latter is defined as "Condensation in a sign, or figure, containing in itself a certain absolute truth which speaks to the mind of one who is capable of comprehending it." By "absolute truth" is meant that affirmation, which does not vary with time, nor with the development of the human mind.

Reference is made to the Press reports of last January concerning the discovery of the underseas island in the South Atlantic.

An account is given of the Pendulum with scale of colours which was sent to Dr. Vinci at the last meeting by Mr. Poblin of London. This is described in full along with a diagram.

BULLETIN NO. 11. APRIL, 1960

This report, apart from what concerns Members alone, deals first with the question of Radiesthetic Terminology, which was the main subject of discussion at the latest meeting of the Cespera which has decided to do its best to realize some necessary changes which will be generally accepted; and individual radiesthetists and Associations are invited to contribute suggestions. A number of terms have disappeared during past centuries, beginning with "Barinula," used by the Etruscans for their work with the rod. Then "Rhabdomancy" of the Middle Ages, and "Electrometry" of the 17th century, down to Radiesthesia of to-day. Modern Physics is to-day concerned with a new field of study: "Fields of Force" which accompany currents, and material generally, and which Radiesthetists recognize also in solids, as manifested by their Forms. Now there is another field proper to living organisms, known as the Biological Field. And here we are with ambiguous terminology, too often borrowed from Physics; the Field which accompanies solids, we have called a Wave of Form, thus creating a confusion for which we are bitterly reproved by the Physicists, as we are for giving the name Radiesthesia to those radiations from bodies which we perceive.

One of our Members, who comes from a district where the natives have a traditional method of forecasting the weather; during the 12 days before Advent they tabulate what they consider the weather will be like during the next 12 months. From December up to April this forecast has been found to be correct. And members are invited to check the list for the remaining months up to December next.

A quotation from the *Daily Mail* of March 21st is given at some length. As our readers may have noticed, the article referred to the dangers involved in transmissions from Radar and transmission centres of great power, particularly that of N.A.T.O. B.C.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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A Lecture will be given at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1

**On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1960**
at 6 p.m.

on

# OBSERVATIONS ON DOWSING

by

HORACE LEAF, F.R.G.S.

Tea, beforehand at 5.30 p.m., 1/6

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Members are invited to bring a friend

# BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Pierre Béasse, are available at 23s. 6d. ($3.50), and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at 115s. 0d. ($17.00), and the descriptive handbook at 1s. 3d. ($0.25); also, clear and black plastic pendulums at 11s. 6d. ($1.90), and 10s. 0d. ($1.80) respectively, and beechwood pendulums at 4s. 3d. ($0.80)—all post free; also on sale are *The Pendulum*, the monthly review of Radiesthesia: Subscription 26s. at home and $3.80 in North America: *Elementary Radiesthesia*, by the late F. A. Archdale, at 5s. 4d., and a new edition of *Radiesthesia and some Associated Phenomena*, by T. T. B. Watson, M.B., B.Ch.

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*Elementary Radiesthesia* can also be obtained from Mrs. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, as well as a variety of pendulums of wood, plastic, and ivory on nylon threads.

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The Radiesthesia Research Centre, 28 The Mount, Guildford, Surrey, provides courses in Energy Therapy, orientated to Radiesthesia, also radiesthetic apparatus of all types made to individual order.

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The many methods used in the practice of our art become less confusing after reading Noel Macbeth's "Courses," which include special ones for water and mineral dowsers, for medical doctors and for agriculturists, as supplied during the past twenty years. Mr. Macbeth is sole agent for Turenne Witnesses (600), various amplifiers and rules, as also an atomic analyser and a blood (pressure, acidity, anaemia) tester. He is agent for subscriptions to "R.P.T." (29s. or $4.25 p.a.). Texts of three lectures outlining testing-method usefulnesses, for Beginners at cost, 5s. or $1 by air-mail. To learn the easiest ways of finding and/or analysing, write to "A-A-P," Stock, Essex.

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The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K., also old type "Oasis" rod, 10/-, in case; also "Oasis" supersensitive rod, 21/-. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

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Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone Forked Rods 12in. long of the following sections at 7/6 each;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flat | .. .. | 7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm. |
| Circular | .. | 3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter |
| Square | .. | 3 mm. or 4 mm. |

They also supply the following pendulums:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity | .. | 25/- | each |
| Whale Ivory | ,, .. | 20/- | ,, |
| Ebony | ,, .. | 15/- | ,, |
| Composition | ,, .. | 12/6 | ,, |

All articles are sent post free in U.K.

* * * *

**Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.**

CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.